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NER — PARIS: Friday, fair. Temp. 2-14 (36-57). Friday, cloudy. Temp. 2-12 (36-54). CHANNEL: Friday, foggy. Temp. 6-10 (43-66). FRANK-Friday, foggy. Temp. 2-13 (36-55). NEW YORK: Friday, ...

ITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 22

Algeria	4.00 Dn.	Iran	125 Rials	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Israel	I.S 7.50	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Dn	Italy	700 Lire	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Jordan	325 Fils	Portugal	40 Esc.
Canada	C.S 1.10	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Qatar	5.50 Riels
Cyprus	400 Mills	Kuwait	400 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Riels
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	3.25	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	L.Dn. 0.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	20 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Madeira	45 Esc.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.			Yugoslavia	33 D.

ania Meets Brezhnev; nti-Union Move Seen

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

OW — Soviet President Brezhnev firmly endorsed new leaders at a hurried summit Thursday, saying nvinced they can resolve tical and economic crisis with continued strong Soviet backing.

Polish Communist Party chief Stanislaw Kania and Premier Jozef Pinkowski, after a mission to Moscow lasting only a few hours and marked by "cordiality and identity of views," according to Tass, then immediately flew back to Warsaw to face crucial negotiations Friday with independent union leaders over Communist Party insistence on supremacy in the new labor movement.

Tass said Mr. Brezhnev "expressed the conviction of Soviet Communists that the Communists, working people of fraternal Poland will be able to resolve the acute problem of political and economic development facing them." The Tass account is viewed as Kremlin endorsement for now of Mr. Kania's efforts to contain the impact of the independent unions organized after last summer's strikes toppled his predecessor, Edward Gierek. It was Mr. Kania's first visit to Moscow since he took over in Poland two months ago.



United Press International

nt Leonid Brezhnev, right, greeted Polish party leader w Kania as the latter arrived in Moscow on Thursday.

Western Interpretation

"The Soviet and Polish leaders expressed determination to protect and strengthen the indissoluble fraternal ties linking the two peoples," Tass said. Informed Western sources in Moscow believe the Russians bluntly told the Poles to find effective ways of controlling the new unions if Mr. Kania and Mr. Pinkowski were to retain Kremlin confidence.

Mr. Pinkowski on Friday is scheduled to begin negotiations with leaders of the 7-million strong Solidarity union over its threat to call a strike if the authorities do not remove a party-supremacy clause from the union's new charter.

The crisis has been heightened by an explosion in the Soviet Aeroflot airline office in Warsaw as well as by stern new East German and Czechoslovak measures to restrict contacts with Poland as a way of walling off the impact of the union movement.

The Soviet media has made no reference to these events. Tass said Mr. Kania told Mr. Brezhnev and other Kremlin leaders of the "efforts being undertaken by the Polish Communists to stabilize the situation in the country."

The summit leaders "resolutely condemned" alleged attempts "by certain imperialist circles to wage subversive activities against Socialist Poland and interfere in its affairs," Tass said. Soviet jamming of Western radio stations continues and foreign diplomats in recent weeks have found it virtually impossible to obtain Soviet permission to cross into Poland at Brest Litovsk, a major rail link between the two countries.

Most foreign sources view the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press

A boycott by some Iranian deputies Thursday left the Majlis, or parliament, without a quorum, forcing postponement to Sunday of the planned discussion of the fate of the American hostages.

U.S. Has Told Iran It Will Send Arms When Hostages Are Free

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite its stated impartiality in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the United States has informed Iran publicly and privately of its readiness, once the U.S. hostages are freed, to allow Tehran to receive about $220 million in military equipment it already has purchased, administration officials say.

The officials, amplifying on comments made by President Carter in his debate with Ronald Reagan Tuesday night, said Wednesday that Iran theoretically has about $500 million tied up in military equipment dating to the days of the late shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Desire to Appear Neutral

Of that $500 million, about $220 million was in the "pipeline" to Iran when the hostages were seized last Nov. 4 and subsequently was frozen along with Iran's other assets. This equipment would now be freed for delivery, presuming Iran still wants it.

The question whether the United States would move quickly to permit Iran to receive equipment previously ordered is one of the most sensitive in the behind-the-scenes maneuvering for the release of the 52 Americans. It is sensitive because of the desire to appear neutral between Iran and Iraq.

Before Tuesday, the administration had avoided saying publicly that Iran would get the military supplies, although Mr. Carter had suggested last week it was possible when he said that he would unfreeze Iran's assets if the hostages were released.

In the debate, Mr. Carter said that the United States would maintain its position of neutrality in the Iranian-Iraqi war by not selling "additional" goods to Iran "of a warlike nature." But he said he had taken the position consistently "that, if the hostages are released safely, that we would make delivery on those items which Iran owns — which they have bought and paid for."

At the time that Iranian assets were frozen last Nov. 14, the Carter administration said that they would be unfrozen when the hostages were released.

It was believed then that the Americans would be detained only a short time, and there is no record of Mr. Carter at that time specifically talking about military equipment for Iran. But William Miller, the Treasury secretary, said then that military hardware purchased by Iran was part of the overall assets that were frozen.

Program for Claimants

On April 7, Mr. Carter ordered Mr. Miller to make a formal inventory of Iran's frozen assets and of U.S. claims to design "a program against Iran for the hostages, for the hostages' families and other U.S. claimants."

But now, the administration no longer talks about penalizing Iran and gives every indication of agreeing to its demands for dropping claims against it and for unfreezing assets.

About the same time that administration officials were discussing the U.S. readiness to supply the military equipment, Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkhali, one of the hardliners in the Iranian parliament, said, "We want the hostages to be released before the elections because Carter can be the most generous now." These comments were in an interview with the Swedish radio.

Because of the concern that nothing be done or said to give the Iranians cause to delay further the hostage release, the administration was upset about an interview given Tuesday by a White House aide, Frank Moore, in Louisiana, asserting that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was dying of cancer of the colon and that the United States believed the Iranian military would take over.

The Shreveport Journal said that Mr. Moore, who is in charge of congressional liaison at the White House, was campaigning for Mr. Carter and said in the interview, "Khomeini has cancer of the colon; he's not going to last long."

But the White House quickly issued a statement asserting that Mr. Moore was not qualified to speak

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Boycott Blocks Hostage Talks

Protest by Majlis Minority Group Forces Delay of Debate to Sunday

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN — A score of deputies opposed to a quick solution of the American hostages crisis Thursday blocked a session of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) which was to set terms for the captives' release.

The public session, which had been widely expected to announce Iran's definitive conditions for freeing the 52 captives, broke up in confusion with deputies present angrily attacking those who boycotted the debate, depriving it of a quorum. The debate was rescheduled for Sunday.

Forty minutes after the debate was due to start, 162 parliamentarians — 18 short of a quorum — were recorded as present. Witnesses said a number of members arrived at the parliament building but loitered in the corridor outside the chamber instead of taking their seats. Majlis sources described the boycotters as a loose coalition of people anxious to keep the hostages, who Thursday spent their 362d day in captivity.

The day's events underlined the unpredictable nature of the Majlis, and brought the eventual debate on release conditions — if it takes place — to just two days before the U.S. presidential elections.

Quick Decision

On the other hand, they also indicated that a majority of Majlis deputies were in favor of a quick decision on what Iran should demand in return for the freedom of the hostages.

Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, a harsh Islamic judge who sentenced hundreds of the late shah's supporters to death, took the rostrum and shouted: "If these gentlemen are opposed to any matter, they should come to the Majlis and say their piece rather than deprive the Majlis of a quorum."

He also accused the boycotters of being sympathizers of Marxist Fedayeen and radical Moslem Mujahideen, and called on Ayatollah Khomeini to intervene in the dispute.

Parliament itself had summoned every member to be present for Thursday's public session. Tehran radio broadcast a directive saying, "It is essential that all the deputies should attend." Iranian television repeated the announcement.

The hostage debate began last Sunday but almost immediately went into private session to hear proposals on release conditions drafted by a special seven-man commission appointed Oct. 2.

Two further closed-door meetings Monday and Wednesday failed to produce a decision. Thursday's meeting was the first session held in public since Sunday.

There was considerable confusion Thursday over which of the 230 deputies who have been elected to the 270-seat Majlis were absent and why.

The evening newspaper Islamic Revolution, which supports President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, published names of 16 absentees but said some people were away on legitimate business.

The list published by the newspaper included four of the hostage commission members, among them Hojatoleslam Moussavi Kho'ini. But other deputies said Hojatoleslam Kho'ini supported an end to the hostage crisis.

The sources said the absentees included dissident members of the Islamic Republican Party, sympathizers of the Mujahideen, and unaffiliated deputies.

Hassan Ayat, a central council member of the IRP, which appears broadly to support a resolution of the hostage crisis, told Reuters there would have been a quorum if some members had not been away at the battlefronts in the war with Iraq.

He predicted that the 180 deputies needed for a quorum would be present at Sunday's session.

House speaker Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani told reporters anti-American feeling was running high after an Iraqi missile attack on the city of Dezful last Sunday. Iran maintains that the United States has supported Iraq in the Gulf war.

However, a motion at the start of the debate to have it postponed until the war had subsided or at least until after the U.S. presidential elections Tuesday was defeated when only 87 out of 185 members present supported it.

Because of the secret sessions and delays there has still been no published account of what the proposed conditions are, but they are believed to be at most an extended version of the four laid down last month by Ayatollah Khomeini.

The ayatollah said Washington could have the hostages back if it returned the wealth of the late shah, unblocked frozen Iranian assets, dropped legal claims against the assets, and promised not to interfere in Iran's domestic affairs.

- As the shah's rule disintegrated, Vance was preoccupied with the SALT negotiations. A Washington Post report, Page 5.
- Almost all of the U.S. hostages are held in the U.S. embassy in Tehran, U.S. officials say in Washington. Page 5.

Carter 'Can't Predict'

NEW YORK (UPI) — President Carter said Thursday, "I don't have any way of knowing, I can't predict" whether the American hostages will be released before Tuesday's presidential election.

Americans will "understand the situation we are in and feel we are doing all we can," the president said.

Mr. Carter said Wednesday he did not expect the 52 hostages to be released before Election Day — the first anniversary of their seizure by Iranian militants.

eagan Aide Quits ter Press Charges

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

INGTON — Richard Al-ned Thursday as Ronald foreign policy adviser for ining days of the cam-en though Reagan aides that he was innocent of f interest charges made in reet Journal article.

ese, the chief of staff of gan-Bush campaign, said ges made in an Oct. 28 eet Journal article had estigated and "it is clear allegation or implication per conduct is untrue."

theless, Mr. Meese said rder not to distract atten-the real issues in the few ore the Nov. 4 presidential election, Mr. Allen had decided to step aside.

Other sources within the Reagan campaign said that, if Mr. Reagan wins, Mr. Allen may well be given a high post in the new administration in view of the finding on the conflict of interest issue. However, the preponderance of Reagan sources indicated that this was unlikely and that Mr. Allen probably would not get such a job.

Others speculated that, with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger playing an increasingly important backstage role in the Reagan campaign, it has been unlikely for some time that Mr. Allen would get a top foreign policy job. He had been mentioned in speculation as a choice for White House national security adviser, a post occupied under President Carter by Zbigniew Brzezinski, and held by Mr. Kissinger during the Nixon administration.



AP

Richard Allen

Private Negotiations

The Wall Street Journal article said in effect that Mr. Allen, while a member of the Nixon administration, had carried on private business negotiations involving a possible position as a consultant to Japanese companies. It implied that he was on the federal government payroll while he was carrying on these negotiations.

Mr. Allen has asserted — and his civil service personnel records as well as published material about that period confirm — that, during the period discussed in the article, he was in private business and not on the government payroll. During this period, he was a member of an international trade and investment

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Recession-Fed Crisis Hits Western Steel Industries

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Falling steel production caused by economic recession has plunged the steel industries of Western industrialized countries and Japan into their second-worst crisis since the end of World War II, Robert Hormats, chairman of the steel committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, told a news conference Thursday.

Mr. Hormats, deputy U.S. trade representative, added that he foresaw no recovery before the middle of next year.

The committee, grouping senior government officials from member countries, also endorsed relief measures being launched for steel industries in the 24-nation area, including a controversial plan for reducing steel production in the European Economic Community.

EEC industry ministers were discussing the plan at a meeting in Luxembourg on Thursday.

"Apart from 1975, when there was an exceptional collapse of the market, the downturn already experienced in 1980 has been the sharpest since the war for the OECD area," comprising North America, Western Europe and Japan, Mr. Hormats said.

Steel output, while recovering somewhat in the United States and Canada, is continuing to fall throughout the EEC, Norway and Sweden, and declines are expected in Japan and other OECD countries — where demand so far this year has been strong — during the next few months.

Overall steel output in the OECD area during the third quarter of this year fell 15 percent from the like year-earlier period to 90.9 million tons. That compared with 104.2-million tons produced during the second quarter of this year, according to figures released by the committee.

Third-quarter output in the United States this year fell to 19.5-million tons from 24.8 million in the second quarter, while in Japan, output during the same periods fell to 27.3-million tons from 29.3 million, and in the EEC to 30.6-million tons from 35.7 million.

Slumping trade in steel products has accompanied the downturn, notably EEC exports to the U.S. market and falling demand for steel from areas outside the OECD, including China and the Middle East, the committee said.

But Mr. Hormats stressed that the slowdown stems mainly from recessionary conditions within major OECD countries and that he saw no immediate prospects for a recovery before the middle of next year at the earliest.

OECD economists expect that

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)



Associated Press

CANDIDATE AMBUSHED — Security agents guarding Jamaican opposition leader Edward Seaga fired at attackers who ambushed his motorcade as it passed through Kingston on the eve of parliamentary elections, which took place Thursday. Mr. Seaga, the leader of the Jamaica Labor Party, apparently was not injured. The election results were not yet available.

. Budget Deficit for '80 s 2d-Largest in History

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

INGTON — The federal eficit for fiscal 1980, esti-y President Carter to be n when he presented it in 1979, was instead $59 bil-Treasury Department has ed.

the second-largest deficit y, surpassed only by the lion deficit for 1976, the of the Ford administra-e deficit for fiscal 1980, ded Sept. 30, was $1.9 bil-than the administration's ic estimate made in July.

harp but brief recession inflation rate far higher recast together helped ndays to $579 billion, up llion from the first esti-

while, the effect of the re-in reducing tax receipts whelmed by the tendency inflation rates to increase evenues for 1980 turned e $520 billion compared $502.6-billion estimate in inal budget, the depart-d.

liberals and conservatives ticized the administration for losing control of federal spending in 1980, and Mr. Carter's Republican opponent, Ronald Reagan, has promised to cut sharply the growth of federal spending if he is elected.

Administration budget officials question whether Mr. Reagan or anyone else could have produced a different result in 1980. Except in the defense area, they said they had little choice but to let outlays rise. In defense, Mr. Carter had pledged that spending would go up in real terms, that is, after a full allowance for inflation.

The original budget estimates assumed a far better performance by the economy than occurred, to put it mildly. Inflation was forecast to be 7.5 percent in calendar 1979 and 6.4 percent in 1980. It turned out to be 13.2 percent last year and probably will be about 12 percent this year.

Unemployment, on the other hand, was forecast to be 6.2 percent each year. In 1979 it was less than that, only 5.7 percent, but with the recession this year it probably will average about 7.2 percent.

These changes in the economy, compared with the forecasts, ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

TOMORROW

Free-Press Issues

A special examination of the news media issues at the recently concluded Unesco conference in Belgrade.

Diplomats Say Soviet Union Shifts Subtly Toward Iran

By Anthony Austin
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union appears to be subtly tilting toward Iran while officially remaining neutral in the Iranian-Iraqi war, in the opinion of many foreign diplomats here.

At the same time that officials in Washington have been showing greater readiness to qualify Iraq publicly as the aggressor and to express their concern over the danger of a fragmentation of Iran, a similar shift of sympathies toward Iran is noticeable in the Soviet Union.

Western and Asian diplomats, in conversations with Soviet officials, have become aware of an apparently widely held Soviet fear that military reverses in the war might lead to an internal officer-led overthrow of the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and a restoration of ties with the United States.

It is, in short, the Soviet variant of the fear held in Washington that a collapse of the Khomeini regime may lead to chaos in Iran. Thus could provide the Soviet Union with an excuse to intervene.

But it is not only from what their Soviet colleagues tell them that the diplomats draw their impression that the Russians place greater importance on Iran's cohesion than on Moscow's treaty of friendship with Iraq. The same impression is created by reports of careful Soviet overtures to selected authorities in Iran.

Disputed Report

For instance, there is the widely credited report from Tehran radio earlier this month that Premier Mohammed Ali Rajaie received an offer of arms supplies from Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov at a time when Soviet military assistance to Iraq is apparently being held to the bare minimum required by treaty provisions — if any arms are being delivered.

The report was denied by the Soviet Union and was ascribed not to the Tehran radio but to "shameless" fabricators in the U.S. press. The general reaction among diplomats was expressed by one who said, "The leaders of the Iranian Islamic revolution may often be infuriating in what they say to the world, but they take a revolutionary pride in telling the truth."

In the controlled Soviet press, commentators have asserted that the Soviet Union is strictly neutral in the war, in contrast to the United States' alleged role in having instigated the conflict and its alleged preparations for intervening militarily. On Monday the armed forces' newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, published a long article that gave a franker picture of Soviet attitudes.

The newspaper asserted that Iraq "launched the offensive." This is as close as the Soviet press has come to calling Iraq the aggressor.

"If Iraq initially asserted that it claims comparatively small areas on the Shatt-al-Arab, with an area of 508 square kilometers, now the Iraqi press publishes maps in which the entire province of Khuzistan, known in Baghdad as Arabistan, is designated as Iraqi territory," the paper said.

However, it added that Iraq's territorial appetites have been thwarted thus far. "The offensive has ground to a halt," the paper said, "and Iranian forces have engaged the Iraqis in a tussle for the city of Khorramshahr." In Persian, the paper noted, the name means "flourishing, joyous city," but a slight change in sound alters the meaning to "bloody city" and, the paper added, "that is how it is now called in the Iranian communiques."

"The Iraqi leadership, in launching a large-scale offensive, apparently counted on faster progress for its troops," the paper continued. The Iraqis evidently calculated, the paper added, that, "in the face of military defeat, the Iranian regime would fall apart."

Strong Resistance

Instead, Krasnaya Zvezda said, "Iraqi forces are meeting with much stronger resistance than they expected" and there has been "a consolidation of the internal situation in Iran." The war, it added, can go on for months if not longer, and this only plays into Washington's hands.

The conflict, the paper said, has provided the United States with a pretext for expanding its military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and adjacent lands and communication routes, some "comparatively close to the southern borders of the Soviet Union," and for establishing a military outpost in Saudi Arabia.

Moreover, the paper continued, behind its "assurances of neutrality in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict," the United States has embarked on the "crafty maneuver" of offering to lift its trade embargo, release billions of dollars of frozen Iranian funds and resume the supply of military spare parts in exchange for the release of the 52 U.S. hostages.

"It goes without saying that the release of the hostages could be a sensational trump card for Carter ... To get a card like that, the present masters of the White House would be ready to do a great deal."

Iran Says It Controls Part of Besieged City

By Roland Tyrrell
United Press International

BASRA, Iraq — In an abrupt turnaround, Iran claimed Thursday that its forces "are in full control" of the eastern part of Khorramshahr, which Iraq claimed to have captured a week ago.

But another Iranian broadcast denounced deserters fleeing trenches at the besieged oil capital of Ahwaz, where an important battle seemed imminent. It called them "chickenhearted" cowards who sought to hide "like jackals."

Iraq said its forces shot down an Iranian Phantom jet and killed 36 Iranian soldiers Thursday. But Tehran indicated its forces had taken the initiative at Khorramshahr and Abadan, on the Shatt-al-Arab waterway.

Iranians 'in Control'

It was the Iranians, a Tehran war communique said, who were now "calling on the Iraqi troops to surrender" outside Abadan. It said: "Iranian forces are in full control of eastern Khorramshahr and are shelling enemy positions and holding up the Iraqi advance on the Khorramshahr-Abadan bridge."

Tehran said Iraqi MiGs bombed residential areas in Gilan-e-Garb, to the north, killing one civilian. It said its forces shelled Iraqi positions near Qasr-e-Shirin and Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahab, farther north.

Iranian broadcasts spoke of trenches and volunteers to man them in the defense of Abadan and parts of Khorramshahr. The broadcast about Ahwaz could indicate imminent street fighting is expected in that city, capital of Khuzistan province and Iran's oil heartland.

Iran shot down two Soviet-made Iraqi supersonic bombers Wednesday and said 100 Iraqis were killed by Iranian air attacks. Iraq, conceding the loss of the twin-jet Tu-22 bombers, said they went down during an attack "at Iranian military bases in Kilan and Ahwaz inflicting damages and casualties."

[Reuters, reporting from Tehran, said that the Pars news agency reported that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and other members of Iran's supreme defense council called on Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and briefed him on the war situation in Khuzistan.

[Mr. Bani-Sadr left Tehran two weeks ago to supervise military operations in the province. He has promised to stay there until the war is over. The president told Pars that the situation of Iran's armed forces was better than at the beginning of the war more than a month ago.]

At the United Nations, the Security Council debated the war for 70 minutes, but took no action. All eight speakers urged cautious examination of the causes for the conflict before the council acts.

Nonaligned Peace Mission

NEW DELHI (AP) — Both Iran and Iraq are believed ready to receive the proposed nonaligned nations' seven-member goodwill mission to search for a way to end their war, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao reportedly told members of Parliament on Wednesday.

The mission, announced after nonaligned meetings at UN headquarters in New York, would comprise representatives of Algeria, Cuba, India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Meantime, the Indian government said Foreign Secretary Ramachandra Sathe would fly to Tehran on Friday as a special envoy of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

U.S. Ships to Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON (AP) — A third U.S. Navy aircraft carrier battle group entered the Indian Ocean on Thursday, temporarily raising U.S. naval strength in those waters to 37 ships.

China's Turkic Moslems Make Economic and Religious Gains

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

TURPAN, China — After three decades of Chinese Communist rule, the largely Turkish-speaking Moslem peoples who make up the majority of the population in Xinjiang, China's vast northwestern province, have prospered economically and gained a measure of toleration for their religious practices.

Here in Turpan, an oasis city on the old silk route between the West and China, some families of Uighur nationality earn as much as $900 a year, more than four times the average income of peasant families in the rest of China.

In the last year the mosques have been reopened, after being closed since the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

But political power remains largely in the hands of Chinese government and army officials sent to administer Xinjiang, which is known officially as the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The first secretary of the Communist Party, the highest official in Xinjiang, and six of the eight party secretaries as well as the military leaders are Chinese.

Settlers Brought In

To insure its control, Peking has also brought in large numbers of ethnic Chinese settlers. In 1949, at the time of the Communists' triumph, Chinese were 6 percent of the region's 4 million people. Today the new arrivals constitute 42 percent of the total population of 12 million.

Almost none have learned any of the local languages.

Although there has been no major unrest in Xinjiang since the early 1960s, when several thousand people fled across the border into Soviet Central Asia, resentment among the Uighurs, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Tatars and Mongols against Chinese rule occasionally flares.

Last April, according to a Soviet radio station that broadcasts in Chinese, several hundred civilians and soldiers were killed during an armed clash in Aksu, another of the oasis towns like Turpan on the southern rim of the Tien Shan range, the "mountains of heaven."

Some accounts say that the incident was touched off when Chinese molested a Uighur woman, others that it involved the closing of a mosque by local Chinese officials. Whatever the explanation, last week a member of the Communist Party Politburo in Peking, Wang Zhen, visited Aksu to call for unity among the different ethnic groups.

Stationing of Troops

To preserve order and defend against a Soviet attack, China is believed to keep nearly 300,000 troops stationed in Xinjiang. Even Turpan, in an isolated, largely agricultural area devoted to growing wheat, cotton, melons and grapes, has several camps of green-clad soldiers.

Peking's biggest success in Xinjiang appears to be the industrial and agricultural growth it has fostered. In Turpan, Zora Han, a 40-year-old Uighur woman with a wrinkled face that makes her look 10 years older, said she, her husband and their grown daughter earned $550 a year working on their commune, or $183 apiece. The average Chinese peasant makes $55 a year.

Mrs. Han speaks only a few words of Chinese. But two local Chinese officials who accompanied a correspondent to her home did not speak a sentence of Uighur. Language appears to remain a key division between the races.

Entrance Exams

The minority students are able to go to school using their own languages, and this year the government ordered that they also be allowed to take the university entrance exams in their mother tongue, instead of in Chinese as in the past.

The government has also instituted its version of an affirmative action program. At Xinjiang University 60 percent of the entering class must now be members of minority groups, said the university's vice president, Kayoumu, a Uighur.

But three-quarters of the freshmen must then spend their first year in college in an intensive Chinese-language program so they can take classes taught in Chinese.

The reopening of the mosques over the last year also appears to have been a major step to satisfy the minorities. At the main mosque in Urumqi, Abdullah Haji, the imam, or leader, of the congregation, said that he had been kept in hiding during the Cultural Revolution and that all his copies of the Koran had been destroyed by Red Guards. "They called me a monster and a demon," he recalled.

But he is once again conducting the faithful in prayers on Fridays, and he says that he now has more worshipers than before the Cultural Revolution. The cleric said he had recently been presented with a new copy of the Koran, printed by the government.



NYT
Uighur Moslems in Xinjiang Province have regained a measure of religious freedom.

U.S. Informs Iran of Arms Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

about Iran and that "the administration has no information suggesting that the Ayatollah Khomeini is terminally ill or that he has cancer of the colon." The administration, however, is aware that he is seriously ill with heart trouble, a fact already made public in Tehran, officials said.

Mr. Carter's statement of willingness to supply military equipment to Iran came as a surprise to many administration officials.

Tuesday night in New York, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie was less categorical. Asked if the United States would resume military supplies to Iran, he said: "We would assume that, at such time as we enter into negotiations with Iran, a posture we are not yet in, that all of the actions that we took would be on the table as well as the action they took."

Also, Vice President Mondale said Sunday, "We have not had to, nor should we at this point, in my opinion, face up to the questions of spare parts."

Declined to Answer

The issue raised another question: Would not supplying Iran with military equipment so soon after a resolution of the hostage issue be simply paying ransom for an act of terrorism?

At the State Department's daily news conference Wednesday, the spokesman, John Trattner, declined to answer that question. As to how the United States could be impartial in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict if it agreed to send military supplies to Iran, Mr. Trattner insisted that it was possible.

"We are doing what we best think will bring the hostilities to a close and we're going to worry later about defending ourselves on the impartiality question," he said.

Exasperated by reporters' comments, Mr. Trattner said, "Some questions suggest we should leave the hostages in Iran for an indefinite period to maintain impartiality."

In his comments Tuesday night in the debate, Mr. Carter at one point cited the Palestine Liberation Organization as being a terrorist group. The State Department in the past has described the PLO as an umbrella group with only some elements who advocate and carry out acts of terrorism.

When asked if there was an inconsistency, Mr. Trattner asserted that Mr. Carter was speaking in a kind of shorthand and would agree with the more precisely defined position of the State Department.


Associated Press
An Iranian soldier carries a wounded comrade Thursday after Iraqi artillery hit their position in mountains near Kermanshah.

China Elders Told to Let Youth Rise

United Press International

PEKING — The Communist Party has told its elderly leaders to step down in favor of younger officials before they do unimaginable damage to China.

The party newspaper People's Daily published a commentary Wednesday that indicated large numbers of aging officials who returned to the limelight after the Cultural Revolution are now refusing to make way for a new generation of younger and more professional leaders.

"If we do not now speedily bring younger cadres to leadership positions, the party and the people will suffer the unimaginable consequences," the commentary said.

Analysts pointed out that 15 of the 25 members of the decision-making Politburo are over 70 and most of the rest are over 60. Their age is also reflected at lower levels of government, leaving little time for a new generation of leaders to be cultivated.

Their refusal "seriously obstructs our march forward" in the process of modernization and will be felt in three to five years unless changes are made, the People's Daily said. The commentary did not name any of the recalcitrant party elders.

Some party elders insist on staying at their jobs despite failing health on the ground that undesirable elements might find their way to the top in the promotion of younger people, the commentary said.

Others worry about the lack of experience of the younger leaders, and about letting them rise too fast.

The commentary said those are legitimate questions that can be dealt with, but not excuses for enfeebled leaders to hold onto their jobs.

"The process of replacing the old with the new is an irresistable natural process," it said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Peking Rail Station Blast Is Called Terrorism

United Press International

PEKING — An explosion that killed nine persons and injured 81 in Peking's main railroad station was caused by an unknown terrorist, the Chinese news agency reported Thursday.

The announcement that the blast on Wednesday was a deliberate act, rather than an accident, reinforced speculation that the incident had political implications. The so-called Gang of Four, led by Mao's widow Jiang Qing, is to go on trial soon in Peking.

The government has been trying to play down such speculation. Asked about the possibility of such a connection, a government official said, "It's not that serious."

Algeria Lifts All Restrictions on Ben Bella

Reuters


Ahmed Ben Bella
...in a 1962 photograph

ALGIERS — All remaining restrictions on the freedom of Ahmed Ben Bella, Algeria's first president, have been lifted, it was announced Thursday.

Mr. Ben Bella, 64, a leader of the Algerian revolution, was released from a 14 years of detention in July, last year. But since then he has been forced to live as a recluse in an industrial town 200 kilometers south of the capital.

Observers noted that the announcement referred to Mr. Ben Bella as the former president for the first time since he was ousted in a bloodless coup in 1965 by the late Houari Boumedienne.

There was no immediate indication that Mr. Ben Bella wished to return to politics, or that he would be welcome to do so. In a speech to the National Assembly Thursday, President Benjedid Chadli warned all opposition groups that his manner of governing the country should not be regarded as a sign of weakness.

Kaunda Ties Zairians to Alleged Zambia Plot

Reuters

LUSAKA, Zambia — Plotters whose coup was foiled this month hoped to overthrow Zaire's government as well as Zambia's, President Kenneth Kaunda said Thursday.

The plot, he said, linked rightist Zambian dissidents supported by South Africa with a gang of Zairian mercenaries.

The Zambian dissidents promised that, if their coup against Mr. Kaunda succeeded, they would help their allies overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko in Zaire, he added.

Ecevit Quits Party Post, Cites Activities Ban

United Press International

ANKARA — Former Premier Bulent Ecevit resigned as leader of the Republican People's Party Thursday, saying that it was impossible for him to carry out his duties because all party activities are banned.

His resignation occurred a day after an announcement by Turkey's military rulers hinting that ousted political leaders would be allowed only a limited role in the country's affairs when democracy was restored.

Mr. Ecevit and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel, along with other leading politicians, were detained under house arrest shortly after the coup by the Turkish military on Sept. 12. "I decided to take the required action which now is understood will be imposed on us in the future," Mr. Ecevit said Thursday.

Pretoria Announces Plan to Soften Apartheid

Reuters

PRETORIA — South Africa announced plans Thursday to scrap or amend 62 apartheid laws, the first of a series of race reforms long hinted at by Prime Minister Pieter Botha's government.

Presenting three new bills to be published officially Friday, the minister responsible for black affairs, Piet Koornhof, told reporters: "This is the beginning of the process of normalizing race relations in this country."

The bills essentially implement the 1979 report of the government-appointed Riekert manpower commission, which recommended the free right of movement by black workers from one area to another and the scrapping of other restrictions on urban blacks.

At least 13 Killed in India Religious Clashes

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Hindu-Moslem clashes have claimed 13 lives in the past 24 hours in two Indian states, reports said Thursday.

Nine died in fighting between mobs of Hindus and Moslems Wednesday in Godhra town in western Gujarat state, the reports said. Religious clashes also flared Wednesday in Moradabad in northern Uttar Pradesh in which five died, the Press Trust of India reported.

The police fired on the mobs, killing one, they said. The area district magistrate clamped an indefinite curfew on the town and warned residents they might be shot if they broke it.

U.S. Laser-Guided Bombs On Pentagon List for Iran

By Richard Burt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Among the weapons that Iran could receive from the United States in the event the American hostages are freed are cluster bombs and laser-guided bombs, according to Pentagon documents.

Pentagon officials said that a list drawn up last month by the Defense Department contained about $220 million worth of advanced military equipment and spare parts that Iran had already purchased. The equipment, they added, could be shipped to Tehran as soon as President Carter lifts the current economic sanctions.

Included on the list are cluster-bomb units, laser-guided bombs and other air-to-ground munitions worth $26.6 million; spare parts for F-4, F-5, F-14 and C-130 aircraft worth about $122.6 million; 8,656 Dragon anti-tank missiles worth $33 million; 136,000 rounds of tank ammunition and 86,000 rounds of 155-millimeter howitzer ammunition worth a total of $27.8 million; 28,000 land mines worth $800,000; a battery of improved Hawk air-defense missiles and three air-defense radar units worth a total of $20.8 million, and electronic countermeasure equipment for fighter planes worth $12.6 million.

Defense Department officials said that most of this equipment was stored in warehouses around the country and that no action had yet been taken to prepare it for shipment to Iran. However, an administration aide, who asked not to be identified, said the Pentagon had ordered the Sperry-Vickers company in Jackson, Miss., to ship Iranian-owned spare parts for the Phoenix air-to-air missile to the Philadelphia Navy Yard last week.

A Pentagon spokesman declined to comment, but said there had been reports that Iranian equipment had recently been moved to military bases around the country, mainly to save storage costs.

A spokesman at Sperry-Vickers also had no comment on the report.

Forlani Coalition Gets Approval of Italy Legislature

United Press International

ROME — The Italian Parliament has given final approval to the country's 40th post-war government, a four-party coalition led by Premier Arnaldo Forlani that excludes the powerful Communist Party.

The Senate gave Mr. Forlani, a Christian Democrat, a 188-120 vote of confidence on Wednesday after nearly three days of debate. The vote came five days after the Chamber of Deputies approved Mr. Forlani's center-left coalition by a vote of 362-250.

In presenting his government to Parliament, Mr. Forlani stressed its intention to maintain Italy's pro-U.S., pro-NATO, and pro-Europe foreign policy. He also said Parliament must combat continuing terrorism and economic difficulties in Italy, including an annual inflation rate of more than 22 percent.

Mr. Forlani, 54, has been foreign and defense minister in previous administrations.

Iran Seems to Suffer More From War's Effect on Oil

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Let loose in the world's arms bazaar, Iran and Iraq have used their oil wealth to buy the best weapons the United States and the Soviet Union could supply. But they appear to be fighting pillow-weight battles in their war.

Even with this limited use of weapons, Iraq and Iran have managed to deal hard blows at each other's key oil industries.

Iran seems to be much worse off than Iraq, suffering from oil shortages that are not only hampering its war effort but curtailing civilian travel and raising the specter of a long cold winter. Iraq has succeeded in knocking out Iran's major oil refinery at Abadan and its largest port, Khorramshahr, as well as the pipelines at Ahwaz and Dezful that carry oil to the rest of Iran.

While Iraq's big oil refinery at Basra is out of operation and the one at Kirkuk suffered some damage in early air raids, there seems to be no serious shortage here.

Quick Strike

It appears clear to analysts here that Iraq hoped for a quick strike at Iran's oil that would bring Tehran to the bargaining table. Iraq seemed to believe that capturing Abadan and Khorramshahr would give it negotiating chips to win its real aim, complete control of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway.

Yet it appears that Baghdad misjudged its Islamic neighbor, overlooking the strong strain of Shiite martyrdom in revolutionary Iran that analysts say is keeping Iran in the war.

"I don't see what Iran gains from prolonging this war," said one informed observer. "It has lost Khorramshahr. By next week it will probably lose Abadan. It is not as if Iran is retreating to better defensive grounds or waiting for new supplies or looking for the winter to help. I am unable to understand their logic."

But the prolongation of the war has forced Iraq to rethink both its battle strategy and its political aims. Now, according to diplomats, it needs some sort of guarantees that will protect it from an Iranian revenge attack in the future, when it may be weaker than Tehran.

Iraq no longer has a military, political or economic game plan for the war but is merely improvising, which could be dangerous, said one diplomat here.

Apparent Stalemate

Once it realized Iran would not give up, Baghdad picked a military strategy of surrounding key cities and using heavy artillery to wear down the Iranian forces while limiting casualties among its own troops. This policy results in what appears to be a stalemate and offers few decisive victories to keep the army happy and provide propaganda for the civilians at home, said a diplomat well-experienced in military affairs.

For weeks, Khorramshahr was besieged with no real attack on it but with the daily pounding by heavy Iraqi artillery. There were few casualties reported then.

But during the pitched battles to secure the port city late last week, Iraq reported its heaviest casualties of the war — more than 30 men killed each day — and these reports, according to observers here, probably understated the true figure. Analysts here estimate that Iraq has lost 1,000 to 1,500 killed and about three times that number wounded in five full weeks of fighting.

The drawn-out war that follows from a low-casualty plan appears likely to wear down Iran long before Iraq, which has ample military equipment, consumer goods and fuel.

Iraq appears to have stockpiled plenty of Soviet-made weapons, according to observers here, and because it did not throw its full Army into the battle at first, it still has fresh, fully equipped troops. Baghdad looks like a city of plenty, with no shortages of food or fuel.

But in Iran, there are shortages of food in the cities and fuel is strictly rationed to the point where long-distance bus service has been curtailed.

Iran's Air Force is flying even fewer sorties than it did early in the war, when it astounded Western observers who believed it would be kept on the ground by a lack of spare parts and maintenance and continual purges of pilots.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Kania Meets Brezhnev on Union Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

talks as a major Kremlin move to pressure the Poles, review their strategy for dealing with Lech Walesa's Solidarity movement and probably give Mr. Kania, a tough former internal security chief, reason to tell the union leaders why the party must retain ultimate control of their movement. Last month, the Soviet Communist Party paper Pravda quoted Lenin as saying no union could be allowed to work outside the framework of party control.

These Kremlin tactics are well short of the crisis summitry between the Russians and the Czechoslovaks that preceded the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. That intervention later was defended as the "Brezhnev Doctrine," which proclaimed that Socialism could not be allowed to fail in the contiguous East bloc.

But Thursday's meeting underscores anew the deep anxieties set off within the Kremlin by the Polish crisis, which erupted last summer with worker protests over price increases and now takes its place beside the Moslem rebellion against Marxist rule in Afghanistan as the most serious "fraternal Socialist" crisis facing Moscow.

Tass said the two sides Thursday gave "special attention" to undisclosed ways to increase Polish industrial output and production of consumer goods. The countries reached an understanding, Tass said, "to work out economic programs on the most important problems for the near future and in perspective."

The Soviet Union has earmarked about 500,000 tons of extra food and consumer goods for the Poles to make up for shortfalls caused by the strikes, and granted a $150-million emergency hard currency credit to Warsaw to help it pay its Western debts, which total more than $20 billion.

Blast at Aeroflot Office

WARSAW (Reuters) — An explosion ripped through the Warsaw offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot early Thursday.

There was no immediate indication of the cause of the explosion and the police, sifting debris at the scene, declined all comment.

Residents living near the office told newsmen that they did not believe the blast was caused by gas. "I heard what sounded like a small detonation and then saw flames in the office," a woman said.

A plate glass window was shattered in the explosion, which occurred shortly after 2 a.m., and there were signs of damaged furniture and charred walls and ceilings inside.

Charter Rejected

WARSAW (AP) — An independent farmers' union spokesman said Thursday that a Warsaw court has rejected the group's charter, denying them to right to form their own labor group because it deemed they are not "employees."

Free Peasant Union adviser Wieslaw Kecik, a member of the dissident Committee for Social Self-Defense, said a judge's ruling that farmers could form an association but not a union was based on an interpretation of the constitution and would be appealed.

The peasants' charter was the second rejected by the court, which also found that taxi drivers could not form a union. The court has approved at least 17 union charters so far.

The peasant group is affiliated with Solidarity, the national independent union federation formed more than a month ago to coordinate the new union activity.

Marseilles Blasts Hurt 4

Reuters

MARSEILLES — Four pedestrians were injured, one seriously, when six bombs exploded Wednesday outside local banks here, police said Thursday.

1980 U.S. Budget Deficit 2d-Largest Ever

(Continued from Page 1)

counted for $26.9 billion of the $47.4-billion increase in spending, according to W. Bowman Cutter, executive associate director of the Office of Management and Budget. Mandatory increases in domestic programs, such as for higher Social Security benefits because of inflation, added up to $20.4 billion of the $26.9 billion.

Another $6.5 billion went to the Defense Department to cover the greater-than-expected inflation, including much higher fuel bills, Mr. Cutter said.

What OMB calls "technical reestimates" ate up another $5.9 billion. Most of this money had to be paid out through a variety of large construction accounts — principally for the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Environmental Protection Agency's sewer treatment grants. Mr. Cutter said contractors often speed up work on such projects when a recession hits and they seek to keep their employees on the payroll when their nongovernment business slumps.

The same phenomenon caused a faster rate of spending for defense hardware, which contractors began delivering more quickly than expected.

Policy changes between January, 1979, and the end of the fiscal year raised spending by another $10.1 billion, or 21 percent of the overall $47.4-billion increase. This spending was within the discretion of the administration to omit.

However, of this, $6.8 billion was for high-priority domestic spending, including payments to low-income families to offset soaring energy bills and payments to farmers and grain dealers hurt by the grain embargo of the Soviet Union. Also included was the failure of the Government National Mortgage Association to sell home mortgages from its portfolio because of high interest rates.

Defense outlays also rose $3.3 billion as a result of policy changes. Most of this money went for higher operating costs associated with sending more naval and other military units to the Indian Ocean.

Congress did its bit, too. It refused to pass Mr. Carter's proposed hospital cost-containment program, which caused outlays to go up for Medicare and Medicaid by about $1.8 billion. Another $700 million in cost-saving proposals also failed to pass.

Finally, emergencies and disasters — primarily the influx of Cuban refugees and the eruption of the Mount St. Helens volcano — cost $1.8 billion more than the $500 million set aside for such contingencies in the original budget.

Basque Barman Killed

The Associated Press

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — Two hooded gunmen who police believed were commandos of ETA, the Basque separatist organization, Wednesday night shot 31-year-old bar owner Carlos Juan Jose Fernandez to death as he stood in his bar.

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avec Jean-Claude LARRIVOIRE

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Reagan Aide Quits After Conflict of Interest Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

advisory commission, now defunct, in which all members were free to carry on their own business activities while sitting on the panel. This was an unpaid position requiring only occasional meetings for testimony and other activities, however.

The Wall Street Journal article, which Mr. Allen Wednesday described as "shot through with inaccuracies," declares that Mr. Allen "wooed Japanese interests while representing [the] U.S." in 1970. It goes on to declare that, while he was a member of the Nixon administration, Mr. Allen revealed secrets from the U.S. Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy, of which he was a member, to a Japanese friend in an effort "to set up big consulting contracts from the Japanese."

Moreover, the article declares, shortly after Mr. Allen left government service in 1972, he "demanded a 50-percent cut of a $120,000 contract the lobbyist had landed while Mr. Allen was with the government." Mr. Allen dropped the demand, the article said, only after the lobbyist's attorney wrote a sharp memorandum pointing out that Mr. Allen's claim appeared to "involve an assertion by him that, while he was working for the United States government, he was also participating in a venture for personal profit which would, of course, have been a violation of federal law."

Mr. Allen said Wednesday that the article incorrectly leaves the impression that he was a paid employee of the government while carrying on personal business ventures behind the scenes.

Denies Implication

In fact, he said, that implication is wrong. The commission was an advisory group and its members were unpaid. Its members, himself included, were drawn from private life or business and were carrying on their regular occupations while serving on the commission. There was no rule restricting commission members from normal business activities. The information that Mr. Allen sent to his Japanese friend was not closely held and was rather freely available at the time to lobbyists and academicians on the Washington scene, he said.

Finally, he said, his claim for half the $120,000 contract obtained by David Fleming from Datsun was based on a trip that the two men made to Japan in March or April, 1971, when Mr. Allen was privately employed and was not on the government payroll.

Mr. Fleming confirmed Wednesday that, at the time of the trip, Mr. Allen was not working for the government, adding, "The facts would not substantiate an allegation of conflict of interest." Both men said that the dispute was whether on that trip Mr. Allen had introduced Mr. Fleming to Datsun officials, causing Mr. Fleming to obtain the Datsun contract. Mr. Allen claims that he did and therefore felt he was entitled to a "finder's fee." Mr. Fleming says no; he got it on his own.

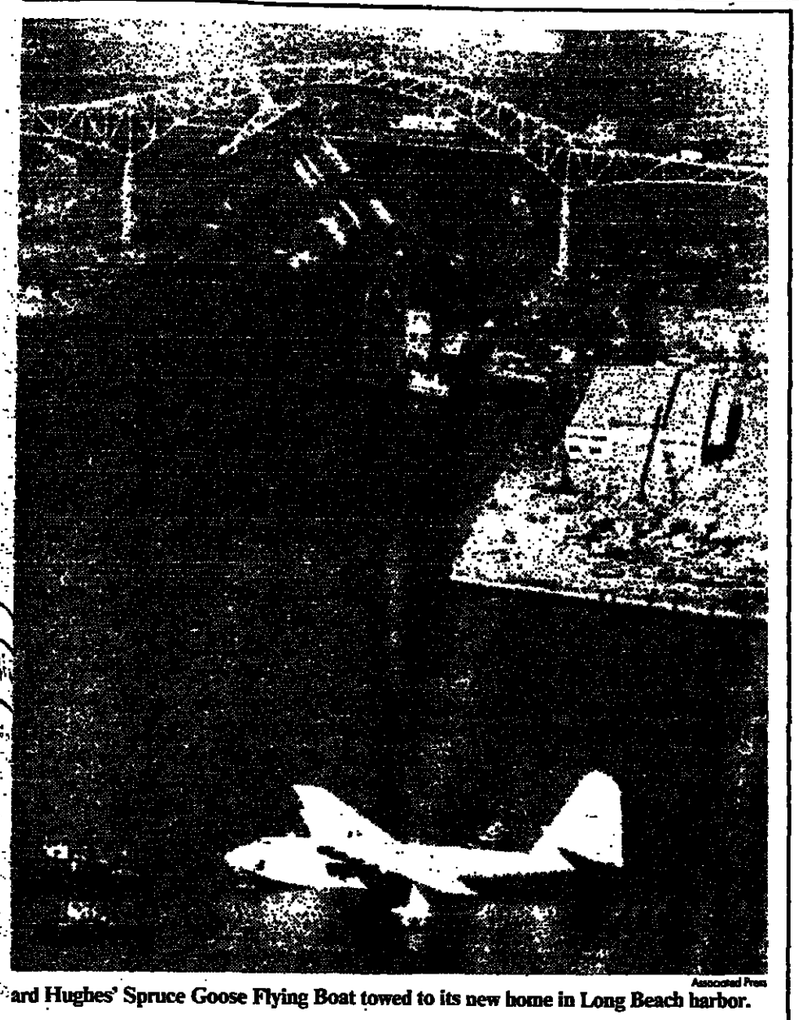
Several members of the trade commission, reached by phone Wednesday, backed Mr. Allen's claim that, while commission deliberations were held in private, most of the information quickly got out and was informally available to economists and academicians. "It was not supposed to," a former staffer said, "but it was such a loose arrangement, all that stuff Allen reported to his Japanese friend was common knowledge."

Testimony Released

Kenneth Naden, the president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, said that commission members often told associates what had gone on, and testimony given in closed session was often released or made available to a number of persons later.

This is not the first time that Mr. Allen has been in the news recently. Last summer, the magazine Mother Jones revealed that, in 1972, after he left the government and set up his private consulting firm, Potomac International, he had been paid $10,000 a month for about six months by Howard Cerny, a lawyer representing financier Robert Vesco, for consultations on international trade matters. Mr. Vesco later fled the United States because of charges that he had defrauded investors.

Stories in The Washington Post and other publications later revealed that, as a private consultant, Mr. Allen had once registered as a foreign agent for the Overseas Companies of Portugal, a group described by some as a front for the former colonialist government of Portugal; that he is a consultant to Datsun's U.S. subsidiary, Nissan U.S.A.; that he was a consultant for several years at $40,000 annually to Tokyo Electric Power, and an occasional consultant to Lockheed and the Industrial Research Institute of Japan.



Associated Press

ard Hughes' Spruce Goose Flying Boat towed to its new home in Long Beach harbor.

New Home Near the Queen Mary

ughes' Spruce Goose Leaves Its Nest

Los Angeles Times Service

G BEACH, Calif. — Slowly, with the dig- great age, Howard Hughes' 33-year-old Goose slipped smoothly out of its hangar to the Back Channel of the Port of Long Wednesday, the first time that one of the largest aircraft had moved in more than a century.

hundred workers who had been laboring the clock to get the huge seaplane ready moving operation cheered and waved their ts. Traffic was reduced to a crawl on a bridge as motorists slowed to take a gand- e world famous Goose.

plane was tugged out of the partly dismangar and into the channel on the fist stage of its last journey. It eventually will be moved about a mile to a new museum hangar alongside the Queen Mary. There, for the first time, the Goose will be placed on public exhibition.

The Spruce Goose, with a wingspan of 320 feet, made its first and last flight Nov. 3, 1947, a low and slow skimming hop with the late multimillionaire Hughes at the controls. Built of wood, it originally was intended as a troop transport for World War II service. But the war ended before the enormous eight-engine, propeller-driven seaplane was completed.

The plane was donated to the Aero Club of Southern California by Summa Corp., the firm run by the eccentric Hughes until his death April 5, 1976.



›or Steps Up Drive Against Reagan, re Out of Fear Than Belief in Carter

Philip Shabecoff

w York Times Service

NGTON — More out of joy, organized labor is its considerable forces Ronald Reagan's presidacy.

e fielding the most extensive and costly labor poration in our history this d Alexander Barkan, the f the Committee on Po- *ucation, the political arm* L-CIO.

leaders are urging their to vote for President ot because of the presicord but because, they Reagan is an enemy of people who would roll gains made by unions ast half-century.

bstentions Feared

nain problem is telling a uto worker who has lost e on the lake and his rec- vehicles and who can't son to college, to vote for Carter administration has aid Stephen Schlossberg, of government and public r the United Automobile which is now backing the after earlier supporting ard Kennedy.

nswer is that the worker te for Jimmy Carter be- at least understands the , and the other guy would isaster for the working said.

Mr. Barkan said that at least 60 percent of union members would cast their ballots for Mr. Carter. The problem, he said, was not that workers would vote for Mr. Reagan but that they might stay home and not vote at all. That problem would be overcome by labor's drive for voter registration and education, he said.

The latest New York Times-CBS News Poll, taken Oct. 16-20, showed that among union families, who make up 25 percent of the probable electorate, 50 percent of the respondents said they would vote for Mr. Carter, 29 percent for Mr. Reagan and 10 percent for John Anderson, the independent candidate. The rest were undecided.

Among other families, or 73 percent of the probable electorate, 36 percent were for Mr. Carter, 41 percent for Mr. Reagan and 9 percent for Mr. Anderson. In races for Congress, 56 percent of union families said that they would vote for Democrats and 29 percent for Republicans, while among nonunion families the respondents were divided, 40 to 40.

Closed Circuit TV

Among people who said the chief wage earner in their household was a blue-collar worker, a category that accounts for 39 percent of the probable electorate, 42 percent were for Mr. Carter, 37 percent for Mr. Reagan and 8 percent for Mr. Anderson. Among those who were not from blue-collar households, 36 percent were for Mr. Carter, 41 percent for Mr. Reagan and 11 percent for Mr. Anderson.

On Monday, Lane Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO, heard the federation's state and local leaders in 10 key states report by closed circuit television that there were still many undecided voters among union members. The undecideds ranged from a low of 20 percent in Wisconsin to as high as 45 percent in Florida, according to the union leaders.

They added, however, that union workers were voting largely for Mr. Carter and that a huge canvassing effort would be made in the last week of the campaign to get workers to the polls.

Officials at Reagan-Bush headquarters in Arlington, Va., said that they are convinced that blue-collar workers will ignore the recommendation of union leaders and will vote for the Republican ticket.

"The bottom line is they don't like what has happened to them in the last four years," said Don Rogers, labor adviser to the Reagan-Bush campaign. He added: "Union members are not just going to vote on labor issues but also as taxpayers, as parents of kids going to college and as young people who can't afford to buy a home."

Crucial States

Mr. Rogers is director of energy and government relations for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, one of only two major unions to endorse Mr. Reagan. The other is the National Maritime Union. The teamsters were angered by Mr. Carter's efforts to deregulate the trucking industry while the maritime union felt that he had done little to rebuild the nation's merchant fleet.

Both the Carter and Reagan camps agree that the labor vote could be crucial in a half-dozen or more key states that could determine the outcome of the presidential election. Those states include New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois.

Recently Mr. Reagan has courted the labor vote, and has visited steel plants where workers have been laid off. But a leaflet just issued by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO asserts that as recently as April 22 Mr. Reagan said he thought unions should be "brought under anti-trust laws."

Earlier this year a poll commissioned by the AFL-CIO indicated that most union members held views similar to Mr. Reagan's on single issues such as abortion, gun control and prayer in the schools. But Mr. Barkan said the poll also showed that the union members would not support a candidate who took anti-labor positions, even if they shared his views on other issues.

Carter Assails Reagan on Use of Force With Mixture of Facts, Interpretation

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As President Carter travels around the United States in the final days of the campaign, he is sometimes asked by high school students or their parents about the risks of a world war. Typically he uses the occasion, as he did the other day in Michigan, to raise the specter of Ronald Reagan's possible "injection of American military forces" to deal with diplomatic disputes.

The president has consistently brought up the issue of the use of force in his attacks on his Republican challenger. Usually, he rattles off the names of nine countries where, Mr. Reagan has suggested, military force might prove necessary.

Carter Statements

"Whenever there's been a dispute around the world in a certain troubled region," the president has frequently said, "Governor Reagan has repeatedly called for the sending of American military forces there, when the obvious judgment made by Nixon and Ford and Johnson and Kennedy and Eisenhower and Truman has been to avoid conflicts." In the administrations of most of these predecessors, however, Americans were involved in conflict overseas.

For a time, Mr. Reagan did not respond to Mr. Carter's attacks. But lately he has accused his opponent of resorting to what he called a litany of fear to sway voters. "My own views have been distorted in what I can only conclude is an effort to scare people through innuendos and misstatements of my positions," he said recently.

In its belated counterattack, the Reagan camp has issued reminders that President Carter himself threatened in his State of the Union Address last January to repel any outside effort to control the Gulf region by any means necessary, including force. Reagan aides have circulated other Carter statements contemplating the use of force, including atomic weapons.

But the focus so far remains on Mr. Reagan, although independent diplomatic analysts share his contention that Mr. Carter has exaggerated the case.

What Mr. Carter's catalogue of statements does not reveal is that in at least three cases — in Lebanon, Cyprus and Rhodesia — Mr. Reagan was suggesting that U.S. troops take part in a multilateral peacekeeping effort to prevent bloodshed and quell regional conflict, much as U.S. monitors went to the Sinai under President Ford to observe the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement.

In June, 1976, for example, Mr. Reagan remarked that U.S. and British troops might be needed to guarantee transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia. "Whether it will be enough to have simply a show of strength, a promise that we would [supply] troops or whether you'd have to go in with occupation forces, I don't know," he said. "But I believe in the interest of peace and avoiding bloodshed and to achieve a democratic majority rule, which we all, I think, subscribe to, I think would be worth this, for us to do it."

In two other instances, the possible sending of planes to Pakistan or Air Force units to the Sinai Peninsula, the former California governor was advocating a symbolic show of force to reassure nervous allies. In both cases, said Richard Allen, his foreign policy adviser, what Mr. Reagan was advocating was "a wholly friendly activity" to support allies without being provocative.

In the case of the Sinai, Mr. Reagan foreshadowed the approach later taken by the Carter administration, which used the occasion of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan to speed its search for bases in Oman, Kenya and Somalia. In response to the current war between Iran and Iraq, the president sent military aircraft to Saudi Arabia as a show of U.S. support.

In other cases, Mr. Reagan's statements seem to have been overinterpreted. Mr. Carter cites Angola as a country to which Mr. Reagan wanted to send U.S. troops, but the supporting evidence is weak.

What Mr. Reagan said in early 1976, a time when Soviet advisers and Cuban troops were involved in the Angolan civil war, was that the Russians should be told: "Out. We'll let them" — the Angolans — "do the fighting or you'll have to contend with us."

After the Russians intervened in Afghanistan, Mr. Reagan raised the idea of blockading Cuba to put pressure on the Soviet Union.

"Why couldn't we blockade Cuba and then say to them 'When your troops get out of Afghanistan, we will drop the blockade around Cuba?'" he said last spring. "I think this would exert great pressure. I don't think they could stand a blockade very long, and I think a little call on the hot line with this kind of threat might get the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan."

In the Republican primaries, George Bush, now Mr. Reagan's running mate, attacked the idea vigorously, contending that the blockade would be risky and inappropriate and would take the Navy's entire fleet to enforce.

But Mr. Reagan persisted. Without explaining the basis for his estimate, he said that the Russians did not want a confrontation with Washington and would back down. Mr. Allen insists that "the governor has said that was an option, and not a proposal to deploy military forces."



United Press International

SPY — Former CIA agent David Barnett puffs on cigarette after leaving a Baltimore court. He pleaded guilty Wednesday to charges of selling military data to Russia.

U.S. Investigator Reportedly Labels Him 'Unresponsive'

Carter Said to Cancel 3 Interviews on Brother's Case

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Carter has canceled three interviews with Justice Department investigators trying to wrap up the Billy Carter case and has been "remarkably unresponsive" to the requests, the chief prober told Congress.

Sources said Michael Shaheen, head of the department's Office of Professional Responsibility, warned he will resort to a "compulsory process" — presumably a subpoena — to get testimony from the president, if he does not submit voluntarily.

Mr. Shaheen relayed this information Wednesday in a status report to the Senate Judiciary subcommittee that made its own investigation of the Billy Carter case. Senate Republican leader Howard Baker asked the panel Thursday to make the report public.

The White House said in a statement that while it had not seen Mr. Shaheen's report, "We believe there is no basis for press accounts that the report makes a statement as to any lack of cooperation by the president."

Postponements Confirmed

The statement said Mr. Carter did postpone an interview three times, but only "because the production and examination of relevant White House records had not been completed." It said once the records are in order, "an interview with the president will be promptly scheduled."

One source familiar with the report said Mr. Carter's "obvious purpose" in canceling the interviews was to avoid investigators until after the election Tuesday.

The Office of Professional Responsibility is designed to investigate any hint of wrongdoing within the Justice Department.

Mr. Shaheen began his probe because Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti first said publicly he had no contacts with the White House about the Billy Carter case — but later revealed he told the president that Billy Carter should register as an agent for Libya and probably would not be criminally prosecuted if he did.

That conversation took place in the Oval Office June 17, and Billy Carter registered July 14, admitting he had received $220,000 from Moamer Qadhafi's government.

Civiletti Criticized

Sources said Mr. Shaheen, who joined the department during the Gerald Ford administration, also sharply criticized Mr. Civiletti in the report for discussing the Justice Department investigation with the president.

Mr. Shaheen's report states that Mr. Carter agreed to — then canceled — interviews with department investigators on Oct. 15, 23 and 24, sources said.

Sources said Mr. Shaheen's report also challenged testimony from Phillip Wise, the president's appointments secretary, who told the Senate subcommittee he remembered few calls and other contacts with Billy Carter.

Mr. Shaheen charged that Mr. Wise and Thomas Beard, a deputy assistant to the president, who now works for White House aide Sarah Weddington, also had been uncooperative in responding to requests for interviews, the sources said.

The Senate panel already has issued a report on its investigation of Billy Carter, concluding that while he embarrassed the United States with his Libyan connections, neither he nor anyone in the Carter administration did anything criminal.

Independent Radio Says Haitians Killed

United Press International

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — An independent radio station said Wednesday that police shot to death at least 11 Haitians preparing to sail to the United States to immigrate illegally.

Radio Metropole, a radio station independent of the government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier, said the shooting occurred Monday on Haiti's north coast. The government television station said five Haitians were drowned when they jumped overboard, rather than surrender to police.

Cholera in South Africa

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Department of Health said Thursday that an outbreak of cholera in the eastern Transvaal was beginning to develop epidemic proportions, with four deaths among 250 cases reported since early this month.

Williams Indicted By Abscam Jury

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A federal grand jury Thursday indicted Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., a powerful New Jersey Democrat with 22 years in the Senate, on bribery and conspiracy charges growing out of the FBI's Abscam investigation of political corruption.

Sen. Williams, chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, became only the second U.S. senator in history to be indicted on criminal charges while in office.

The 60-year-old Sen. Williams was the seventh member of Congress indicted in the Abscam probe. The other six were House members.

y Links Pill owered Risk Uterus Cancer

The Associated Press

)N — Women who take ntrol pills face only half l risk of uterine cancer, protective effects of the to last for at least five ter they stop taking the , a study shows.

's of the body of the uteled endometrial cancer, trike women between ages 4. This year, the American ociety estimates that the will cause about 3,200 the United States.

stimate the relative risk en who have used combiral contraceptives to be of women who have never preparations," said a re- doctors who conducted y at Boston University Center.

sk of this kind of cancer is slim in young women. study, published in Thurs- ew England Journal of e, suggested that women the pill may be protected the disease in later years. risk is higher. That ques- doctors cautioned, needs tudy.

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U.S. Election Results

The French national television network - TF 1 - and the International Herald Tribune will present a special program on the results of the U.S. presidential elections. The program will be broadcast live on TF 1 from 7:00 to 10:00 AM on Wednesday, November 5, at which time final results should be available.

The results of the election and their impact on Europe will be discussed by journalists from the International Herald Tribune and TF 1, speaking from both Paris and New York, along with guest commentators from the political and business communities.

A special election edition of the International Herald Tribune will also be published during the morning of November 5 for distribution later that day in many European, Middle Eastern and Asian cities.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, October 31, 1980

Poland's Pot Still Bubbling

A new element of danger has emerged in Poland's crisis of authority. What began as a trade union protest that was more economic than political is now on the verge of becoming purely political. The new independent union organization, Solidarity, is threatening to use its right to strike to keep a declaration of Communist Party primacy out of its charter. Union insistence that acceptance of the Polish Constitution eliminates the need for an explicit reference to the party's role, has not satisfied the Polish leadership. When the court registered the union, its charter was amended to recognize the party's status. The strike clause was also amended to specify that strikes must remain a weapon of last resort. Solidarity is fighting the changes. In turn, Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania and Premier Joseph Pinkowski were summoned to the Kremlin for a "friendly working visit."

The government-run Soviet media have been relatively quiet in recent weeks about Polish events, allowing some of the outlying provinces in the empire sound the alarms. The East Germans and the Czechs have been the most outspoken, and, the East Germans have effectively sealed their border with Poland. Czechoslovak comments tend to raise the specter of 1968, when the Soviet Union snuffed out a liberalizing movement that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev concluded had gotten out of hand. No one seems certain what Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues have concluded this time, if anything. But Mr. Kania, unlike Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia, is not considered a renegade by the Kremlin. He was recently installed with Moscow's consent and was probably invited to get some strongly felt advise about what is permissible and what is not and how to keep the Polish pot from boiling over.

Solidarity now represents about three-fourths of Poland's labor force. When it defies the state on a theologically central doctrine, something has to give. Furthermore, a new strike or series of strikes over the charter issues could deal another sharp blow to an already battered economy, which would exacerbate internal troubles in Poland and force the Poles to seek more Soviet aid and Western credits.

The situation is extremely serious from the Soviet point of view. There is no question that the Soviet Union would go far to avoid military intervention and will give Mr. Kania some time to avoid that. In time, Solidarity may be able to modify its role. But if the union persists in challenging Communist Party authority, that is likely to be intolerable to the Russians.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Debate: Words and Music

People who heard the first Kennedy-Nixon debate in 1960 on the radio thought Richard Nixon was a clear winner. They had to concentrate on what the candidates said. But many people able to see how they looked on television thought John Kennedy won. Something like that went on in the Carter-Reagan debate in Cleveland. Words and music. Many spectators in the Music Hall, for whom the candidates were distant figures on a floodlighted stage, left thinking Carter won. Television watchers, closely following the inflections and the body language, were more apt to say Ronald Reagan did. So, music: Reagan; words: Carter.

The words count more.

"There you go again," Mr. Reagan said to the president with the patient smile of a slightly exasperated professor. The moment typified his appealing manner. Only late in the debate did he seem to tire and lapse into old speeches and tired locutions like "Democrat president." In all, Mr. Reagan was impossible to tar as a war lover; his music was harmonious, with a lively beat and a catchy tune.

The president, by contrast, seemed pinched, acidulous, aggressive to the point of citing daughter Amy in a bit of clumsy sarcasm. At times, even his words were repellent. The president is never less attractive than when he insists he has always favored a "steady, carefully planned, methodical but very effective increase in our commitment for defense." Does he think no one remembers his 1976 pledge to cut billions out of defense spending?

At other times, both candidates trafficked in adulterated demagoguery. They well know that, sooner or later, Social Security will either have to take in more money, pay out fewer benefits — or provoke economic rivalry between generations. It does not advance understanding for them to take turns saying: "He better stop scaring the old people with talk of change."

Nevertheless, on several issues, the president's words made him a better debater and better policy-maker. On content and meaning, Mr. Carter won.

The economy is in disarray and as the incumbent, he is accountable. Yet Mr. Reagan could not manage a sustained attack on the Carter record. Instead, the issue became the Kemp-Roth tax cut plan that many in Reagan's own camp condemn as risky, inflationary and no improvement on the policies of recent years. In the final half hour, Mr. Reagan was kept so busy defending and explaining that the president was free to run down his prepared pitches to women, Southerners and others.

Mr. Carter's words pointed toward a truly important disagreement on nuclear arms. Imagine the result, he said, if President Brezhnev told the United States what Mr. Reagan proposes to tell the Russians, that launching a further nuclear arms race is a good basis for negotiating limitations on arms. "It would be very disturbing to the American people. It would change the basic tone and commitment that our nation has experienced ever since the Second World War. The adversarial relationship between ourselves and the Soviet Union would undoubtedly deteriorate very rapidly."

Even here, Mr. Carter was more eager to tar his opponent than to explain the hole in his argument. Mr. Reagan thinks it will be easier to get a good SALT-3 treaty by scrapping SALT-2. We wish the president had explained why there's no getting from here to there if there is no here here. Still, the United States needs to get there and needs a president likely to get it there.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Automakers' Losses

The U.S. automobile industry has always lived on a roller coaster, with sales swinging rapidly from splendid to terrible and back. But this year's enormous losses, some $4 billion from last January through September for the four big manufacturers, are far out of the ordinary. They have several different kinds of causes that, unfortunately for the industry, have overlapped in one historically bad period culminating last summer.

Traditionally, automobile companies were able to maintain close control of the rate of technical innovation and the heavy capital spending that it requires. Companies tried to keep the pace adjusted to their resources. The aim was to introduce technical advances fast enough to differentiate a line of cars from its competitors, and from last year's models — but not fast enough to eat up all the profits. But in the late 1970s, the industry lost control of that crucial rate of innovation. To survive, companies now have to get radically different cars into production rapidly and on a large scale. They can't afford the retooling, but they can't afford to delay it. Regardless of their poor sales in a recession year, they have all been barreling ahead with enormous investments in the new production lines. That's one central reason for the deficits.

Another reason is inflation. It not only drives up their costs for materials, and for interest on the loans that pay for much of the retooling. It also increases wages through cost-of-living formulas. In the automobile industry, the average cost of an hour's labor, including all the fringe benefits, is now around $18, according to the companies — and, incidentally, labor costs have been rising much faster in the automobile plants than in most other U.S. industries. This very rapid increase in compensation has, in turn, contributed to the current layoffs in the automobile industry.

As for the imported cars, their share of the market is supposed to fall now that all of the U.S. manufacturers are offering small, efficient cars of their own. But that's far from certain.

There's been a great deal of talk about adjusting the U.S. economy to an era of expensive oil. The costs of the adjustment are going to run high, and they will persist for years. Some of these costs are falling directly onto the people who make cars — and they are now visible in the industry's deficits.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 31, 1905

PHILADELPHIA — Maj. Cassius Gillette, who procured the evidence of the fraud in the harbor improvement at Savannah, Ga., has filed a report with the mayor of Philadelphia showing that the city of Philadelphia has been defrauded of $6.33 million in the construction of its filtration plant. A startling feature of the report is that, owing to delay in the completing the filtration plant, there have been 1,200 needless typhoid deaths. The contractors who have received most of the money expended on these public improvements are Messrs. D.J. McNichol and Co., whose members include Israel Durham, the Republican city "boss," who has nearly a half-interest in the firm.

Fifty Years Ago
October 31, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Dr. Rexwald Brown, of Santa Barbara, Calif., who has come to Europe to study social and health insurance, suggests that medical doctors should be paid by their clients only for the time that they keep them well. He thinks that physicians should be paid primarily for keeping their clients well, and that this system should be established and enforced by governments. But if it were to supersede the present system, it would destroy entirely the individualism of the medical profession. State insurance would be all the stronger if it worked side by side with private medical practice, the one being a check upon the other."



'Hostages.'

Iran: Limits of the Weak

By William Pfaff

PARIS — For a year now, Iran and the United States have given the world a lesson in the power of the weak and the frustration of the strong. It has been a useful lesson, however humiliating for the United States; but it should not uncritically be accepted as a guide to the future. That could be dangerous.

The Iranians have been able to do what they did because, first of all, they outraged conventions which others needed to preserve. International law and practice has protected diplomats because states need them as intermediaries. The Iranians kidnapped them, and professed not to care about reprisals or reactions. They said they wanted to break all contact with the "Great Satan," the United States. The U.S. government believed that it could not break all relations with Iran, so it continued to negotiate with Iranian authorities through other channels. The Iranians were able to deal with the United States while defying it. They had it both ways.

Consequences

The Iranians said that they did not care about the consequences of their action. The United States could do its worst. If the United States invaded Iran, they said, all the better — Iranians would be made martyrs, snatched to Heaven, and the evil of the United States would be demonstrated all the more dramatically.

It was not true that they could ignore the consequences indefinitely. But they could do so long enough to thwart the reprisals first mounted against them. Eventually, their isolation, the international boycott, has told. Revolutionary enthusiasm, a year after the revolution, does not feed families, heat homes, or give men work. The war with Iraq has brought practical problems of arms, fuel, military organization and logistics, in order to defend Iran.

Nonetheless, inspired intransigence, welcomed martyrdom, the defiance of punishment and revenge — these are formidable weapons against any rival whose own motives are drab and practical. Bargaining, compromise, are passionately excluded. Yet this kind of thing is extremely effective exactly as a bargaining tactic. The U.S. government has eagerly pursued the Iranians — any Iranians, who seemed to have authority — with offers of compromise and concession.

Irrational

It has been called the rationality of irrationality. The one side says it doesn't care. There can be war. The world can blow up. It says, "One of us may have to be reasonable, but it won't be me." The other side therefore discovers that it is responsible not only for itself, and what it wants, but for keeping the world intact.

The side which uses this tactic must convince the other that it really is indifferent to what happens. Iran successfully has done this. Its motives are religious as well as revolutionary, and thus it has been reasonable to think that any U.S. threat to invade Iran, bomb it, blockade it, would only strengthen the Iranians' popular willingness to defy the United States.

The power of the weak thus rests, apparently, upon unreasonable, unpragmatic, actions not counting the material consequences, in this way extorting concessions from others. But its ultimate basis is the restraint, or even the morality, of the strong. It places the strong in a situation where they must choose between capitulation and doing those things which their own legal, political, or moral codes enjoin.

Rescue Attempt

Thus the United States used troops to attempt a rescue of the hostages, but drew back from military retaliation or punishment. It did not lock up Iranians in the United States, or seize Iran's diplomats. U.S. law was an obstacle, but the U.S. government was also unwilling to do still more to undermine diplomatic convention that Iran already had done.

The weak exploit the incredulity ordinary men feel when faced with belief and sacrifice. Every movement which mobilizes the deepest human passions has an advantage over conventional governments and conventional men. These cannot believe that the others really mean what they profess. That was true with the bourgeois democracies confronted with totalitarian governments, but it is equally true of ordinary men confronted with idealism or even with sanctity. They are reluctant to take it seriously. In the Iranian case there has been both fanaticism and sanctity.

But the power of the weak goes only so far, working only against certain enemies. It is able to inhibit the "Great Satan" across the seas, itself unsure of its policies and divided over the merit of the past U.S. involvement in Iran. It is useless against Iraq, a tough neighboring people with an ancient grudge against Persians and a claim on Iran's territory. The Iranian quest for martyrdom, apparent in the first case, suddenly vanishes in the other, giving way to the practical needs of army, air force, the national economy, and survival.

Limits of Weak

It has another and more troubling limit. The strong nations, after all, really are strong in bombs, armies, ships and guns. The weak exploit the limits the strong place upon themselves. But they can go too far, overload those inhibitions, and break them down. When that happens the whirlwind may be reaped. Democracies are dangerous to provoke exactly because their morality is democratic as well: It follows the popular will. It follows popular emotion.

Democracies' wars tend to become unrestrained wars, the wars of the righteous. Vietnam, which divided the United States, was an exception in the history of U.S. wars. The country's other wars since 1865 have united Americans. The lesson of Iran which ought to be drawn in those countries which might be tempted to follow the Iranian example is that it would be better not to try. The calculation of weak and strong in these affairs is not as sure as the events of the last year may have made it seem. Errors could be very expensive for everyone.

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Scoring the Debate: 'There You Go Again'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter outpointed Ronald Reagan in debate the way Richard Nixon outpointed John F. Kennedy in 1960 — but, like Mr. Nixon, in edging his opponent in the debating-point battle, President Carter lost the television war.

Credit Mr. Carter with touching all the political bases, mentioning each bloc he must reach, reminding the South he is a Southerner, wrapping the mantle of Democratic memory tightly around himself.

Credit him, too, with obeying the good Rafshoon advice to restrain his tendency to become "Jugular Jimmy"; he allowed no meanness to show through. Most important, as a good debater, he stayed on the offensive, ignoring his opponent's attempts to focus on his inflation record, concentrating instead on cooly implanting words like "dangerous" and "disturbing" about Mr. Reagan. In sum, Mr. Carter was a skilled, coherent debater.

A Man of Ice

But he came across like a man of ice. The tightly controlled demeanor, the computer-like programming, the hard eyes, the technocratic language, the sense that he had memorized lines and was grimly reciting them — all this added up, on television, to the appearance of a man straining to be respected if he could neither be trusted nor liked.

Gov. Reagan, in contrast, was both human and vulnerable. At first, I was dismayed at his inability to seize the initiative and to force the president to account for ineptitude and vacillation. When he kept letting Mr. Carter choose the topics, I felt like throwing my shoe at the set.

At a certain moment, however, the Reagan approach became apparent. With that familiar crooked grin, with an unbelieving shake of the head, he began an answer with, "There you go again." With body English and a familiar phrase, he portrayed the president as an incorrigible distorter-of-the-facts, an inherently unfair person. Mr. Reagan remained on the defensive, supposedly the wrong place to be, for most of the evening.

Mr. Reagan is not much of a puncher, but he turns out to be an excellent counterpuncher, and "on the defensive" is the right stance for a counterpuncher. As an honest, decent man defending himself from unfair smears, he gained much of the sympathy of the undecideds.

Fatal Mistake

Here the Carter strategists made their fatal mistake. Mr. Carter's campaign has been aimed at "making Reagan the issue," which works well in attack commercials and long-distance barrages; that strategy of fear did not face-to-face, because the puncher Reagan was easily prove he is not the mad caricature.

Thus, the central thr "making Reagan the issue" completely when Mr. Carte it in person. For fear of letti mean streak show, Mr. Carte to pull his own punches wh Reagan could counterpun — proving himself neither monger nor a dope. W proof, the Carter campaign of Mr. Reagan fell apa "Reagan issue" was demonst to be a nonissue in front those people.

The real Reagan, on the trary, turned out to be a man out a killer instinct. He even p ferred to "the president," a title Candidate Carter refused to apply to President Ford in their debate. Stumbling over his words like a nonactor, striding across the stage to shake hands, obviously sincere, above all "warm" to Jimmy Carter's "cold" — Mr. Reagan came across as an Eisenhower to Mr. Carter's Coolidge.

What is left for the Carter campaign without "the Reagan issue"?

All hope centers on the ayatollah's vote, but the release of some of the hostages would only raise questions about the condition of the others. Meanwhile, a thunder cloud is looming on another horizon.

Dynamite

The Shaheen Report on the president's wrongdoing in the Billy Carter-Libya affair is finally ready Justice Department officials have been frantic, trying to hold the Office of Professional Responsibility's investigation out of public view until after Election Day, because it is *dynamite* — even stronger than the Senate report.

But Michael Shaheen, often goaded and evidently underestimated in this space, reported on Wednesday to the solicitor general and to the special subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee that Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti as much as lied in his press conference about his "brief informal exchange" in the Oval Office; that White House Appointments Secretary Philip Wise misled investigators with a too-faulty memory; that President Carter himself has been evading requests for direct testimony about his Civiletti meeting — and "compulsory process" may be required to get him to talk under oath.

All in all, what with the debate, the hostage manipulation, and the Billygate cover-up, Mr. Carter seems to have outsmarted himself. What a week!

©1980, The New York Times.

Whither the Peace Women?

By Jonathan Power

BELFAST — Last week Mairead Corrigan, one of the two original Nobel prize-winning peace women, was in Washington, searching for funds for the near-bankrupt Northern Ireland peace movement and talking to the State Department about her movement's views on the Irish Republican Army hunger strike in the Maze Prison which began this week.

The peace women, Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams, have been out of the news for some time. Only two weeks ago, when an unknown Argentinian, Adolfo Perez Esquivel, received the Nobel peace prize, did reporters start phoning them again, for it was the two women who had sponsored him.

The history of the peace women's declining influence is a salutary reminder of how the largesse of well-meaning philanthropists can poison the very plant it wishes to nurture.

Million Dollars

Once a group of Norwegian newspapers had raised from their readers a million dollars, once a host of universities in the United States had invited them to speak and showered them with honorary degrees, once the Nobel committee had jumped the gun and given them the greatest accolade just as their work should have been beginning, they were effectively cut off from their natural habitat, the rubble-strewn ghettos of Belfast.

Instead they became world figures, commencement speakers, talk show personalities and the kind of ladies the pope, presidents and prime ministers, kings and queens like to be photographed with. And when they were home, there was a scramble from a poverty-stricken, truly deprived community, for their money. The jealousies and back-fighting were debilitating. This and a certain degree of organizational ineptness, succeeded later by a naive ideological commitment to "democratize" the peace movement and turn it over to its rank-and-file, assured that its momentum was downhill.

The peace movement began on Aug. 10, 1976. On that day three small children of the sister of Mairead Corrigan were run down and killed by an IRA gunman. The driver was dead at the wheel, shot by a British Army patrol.

Mairead Corrigan was until that moment a secretary in the Guinness brewery. From then on she was a ball of fire, denouncing the violence and death that had caught up with her own family. Joined by Betty Williams, who spontaneously had started organizing a sympathy rally for that weekend, they galvanized much of the Protestant and Catholic communities into a soul-searching appraisal of their tolerance of violence. Their first rally had 10,000 in attendance. The successive rallies grew quickly. Within months, sympathizers were marching for peace in Britain and Ireland. Although often threatened, with some of their members beaten or gasoline-bombed, they continued to press their advantage. For a period, the level of violence significantly diminished.

These are now distant memories. Three years of outside cynicism and internal wrangling within the organization took its toll. Yet today the peace people movement looks ready for a resurgence. It has been reduced in size, reorganized, given new leadership, and once again looks ready to be effective.

The trigger once again was Mairead Corrigan's sister, Anne Maguire. In January she committed suicide, no longer able to live with the agony that had pursued her for four years.

Betty Williams, who had been for a long time an albatross around Mairead Corrigan's neck, responsible for pushing through many of the controversial decisions over the use of their funds, such as keeping for themselves the Nobel Prize money, was asked to resign. Her publicity-seeking activities at the time of Mrs. Maguire's death were the final straw.

Mairead Corrigan, newly elected as chairman of the peace people and freed from the unworkable alliance with Mrs. Williams, is likely to have a major impact on the Irish scene. Born in the Falls Road, the center of Belfast's worst violence, she has a directness and sharpness of argument that is softened by the gentleness of her convictions and a personal life that is simple and unassuming.

She inherits an organization that, although no longer a mass movement, has a number of substantial activities. It runs a welfare unit helping around 200 young men a year to escape from the clutch of the paramilitaries and start a new life elsewhere. There is the "intertribal" football league with seventeen teams "kicking a ball and not kicking each other."

There are youth camps in Norway for children who have never left the streets of Belfast in their lives. There are now the political campaigns to find a compromise to stop the IRA hunger strike, to take down the remaining wire fencing that seals off the downtown shopping area, and the campaign for a British bill of rights.

Public Eye

All this is gradually pushing the peace people back into the public eye. They are unlikely to recapture the spirit of 1976, when tens of thousands were behind them. But by their resilience and fortitude they are likely to help build Ireland by brick a more nonviolent society in Northern Ireland. One only wishes that their original well-wishers had not overwhelmed them with gifts and expectations. Never mind; the peace women punctuated a full stop into the violence of 1976 and in a less dramatic way they are likely to do it again and again.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Events in Poland

It makes me ill to read various articles about Poland during the last three months. In description and judgment of recent events in Poland, the West behaves with suspicious ambivalency. The attitude towards workers' unions and their fight against the economically troubled government is immediately compared with a situation in most of other industrialized countries, which, to put it mildly, is very unjust. The sympathy for the Polish workers is carefully balanced by the fear of Soviet tanks, and thus a risk of altering the already confused political and military parity.

What appears to me clear from our varius media comments is a breathless hope for sustaining the status quo. This seems to me a serious mistake. The Russian Bear does not hide his ideas about the rest of the world, and will not change the course of his policy, so consequent since the times of Peter the Great.

JANUS R. AVIVSON.
Leuven, Belgium.

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1979



Associated Press

President Nixon waves from car as he leaves court in Washington after testifying in FBI break-in trial.

...on Testimony Jeered Trial of 2 Ex-FBI Men

Robert L. Jackson
...s Angeles Times Service

...INGTON — More pale than when he left office ... ago, former President ...tered a federal courtroom ...estify about some of the ...events of the early 1970s ...ited States.

...urt appearance Wednes... Mr. Nixon's first since his ...signation from the presi...

...ene was the 7-week-old ...y trial of two retired FBI ... Mark Felt and Edward ...ho are accused of having ...d illegal break-ins to try ...e fugitives of the radical ... Underground in 1972 and

Trip in Time

... a trip backward in time ...Nixon. His 45-minute tes... delivered in a subdued but ...e, was interrupted at an ...e by shouts of "war crim... ...m four spectators who ...stled from the crowded ...n by federal marshals.

...eader was later identified ...Clark of New York, a for... ...ber of the Weather Un... ...d, which once claimed re... ...ity for domestic bomb... ...pposing the war in Viet...

...ixon, 67, was called as a ... witness by government ...rs. But under cross-ex... ...n by defense attorney Kennelly, the former pres... ...ported the assertions of ... and Mr. Miller that the ...d search homes without a ...n cases of national securi...

...rmer president entered ...room from a side door, ... hand to take the oath as ... and answered the first ... from prosecutor John ...

...w are you employed?"

Retired Man

...etired," said Mr. Nixon, ... in New York.

... then that the protesters ...outing. The former presi... ...ed straight ahead until or... ...restored.

...g his palms on the witness ...r. Nixon answered Mr. *...questions about his ap...* ...1970 of the proposal by ...om Huston that the FBI, ... and other intelligence ... should be authorized to ...to homes, open mail and ...more wiretaps to control ...

...ixon acknowledged that ...ston had labeled such ... illegal. But the former ...t said that presidents have *...ally had authority to use* ...ndestine techniques when ...security is at stake.

... authority from the presi... ...he United States was giv... ... would otherwise be un... ...lawful or illegal becomes permissible," Mr. Nixon said.

However, he added — as historians have noted — that he revoked his approval of the Huston plan four days later because the late J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI, said it was imprudent.

Cross-Examination

Under cross-examination, Mr. Nixon said that Hoover and the FBI would still have had authority to institute break-ins despite his revocation of the Huston plan.

He said that Hoover had put a stop to most clandestine break-ins by FBI agents in 1966, but that Hoover retained the authority — given him by presidents dating back to Franklin Roosevelt — to institute searches without a warrant in any case involving national security or foreign intelligence.

"In matters of foreign intelligence, the line went directly from presidents to Mr. Hoover," Mr. Nixon said. He said that such break-ins did not need specific approval from an attorney general, the titular superior of the FBI director.

Three former attorneys general — John Mitchell, Richard Kleindienst and Ramsey Clark — testified at the trial Tuesday that they never approved FBI break-ins to gather intelligence.

Although Hoover died in May, 1972, Mr. Nixon said that the same authority carried over to Patrick Gray 3d, whom he appointed to succeed Hoover.

Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller have acknowledged approving break-ins by FBI agents on grounds they did so with Mr. Gray's authorization. He has denied giving such approval.

Sindona Denies Abduction Faked

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Italian financier Michele Sindona, convicted of stealing $45 million from the Franklin National Bank, has pleaded not guilty to charges that he staged a phony kidnapping and jumped bail while awaiting trial. If convicted, he could have five years added to the 25-year term he is serving.

A new indictment charges that Mr. Sindona flew to Europe under an assumed name with a counterfeit passport around Aug. 2, 1979, and went to Vienna, where he lived in disguise. He is said to have returned to the United States around Oct. 16, reappearing in New York City with a superficial bullet wound in a leg. He claimed he had been kidnapped by Italian terrorists.

Mr. Sindona, 60, was flown to New York from a federal prison in Springfield, Mo., for the arraignment Wednesday. Trial was set for Jan. 13.

Vance Was Preoccupied With SALT as Shah's Rule Disintegrated

This is the fifth article in a series.

By Scott Armstrong
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cyrus Vance became Jimmy Carter's secretary of state believing that his single greatest objective would be to work for a nuclear arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union. By December, 1978, as the reign of the shah of Iran was coming to an end, Mr. Vance was still essentially preoccupied with the complex negotiations with Russia.

A disciplined workaholic, Mr. Vance was often in his office past 11 p.m., formulating tactics to use on the Russians — and sometimes even on colleagues in the Carter administration — to keep the SALT talks on course.

Mr. Vance's style was to put all other matters out of sight and concentrate on his main goals. In the State Department, he relied on people in whom he had confidence to look after their regional interests.

The system was good for State Department morale and functioned smoothly in most instances. But it had shortcomings. Often aides from State were outranked at meetings with the hierarchy of other agencies of government. Assistant secretaries and their deputies were no match for national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski or Defense Secretary Harold Brown in matters over which there was disagreement. And on Iran, there had been growing disagreement.

Vance's Ear

During the fall of 1978, low- and mid-level State Department aides tried repeatedly to get Mr. Vance's ear on Iran. Failing that, they urged his ranking assistants — Warren Christopher, deputy secretary, and David Newsom, undersecretary for political affairs — to impress upon Mr. Vance the urgency of the situation.

Mr. Vance, however, was preoccupied with follow-through negotiations after the Camp David meeting between President Carter, Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin had ended in a preliminary Middle East accord in October.

Beneath Mr. Christopher and Mr. Vance, the structure of experts on Iran had been sounding alarms over the shah's future for many months. In the fall of 1978, for instance, Harold Saunders, assistant secretary for the region, had reviewed for a staff meeting the different groups aligned against the shah, from the semi-feudal landholders to the rural peasants, from the democratic opposition to oil field workers, from the merchants to the Shiite clergy.

The departmental press secretary, Hodding Carter III, asked a question. "Hal, you've just listed every group in the society. Who's for him?"

"The military," Mr. Saunders replied tersely.

Frustration

By early December, Henry Precht, the desk officer for Iranian affairs, was particularly frustrated. Convinced for months that the shah's regime was in a state of collapse, Mr. Precht saw the United States gliding along on the same policy, unaware of the implications for the future when the shah was displaced by a new government.

Mr. Precht complained to his boss, Mr. Saunders. He said the measures being taken by the shah — discussions with moderate opposition leaders about participating in the government — were too little and too late. Even the latest recommendation by Ambassador William Sullivan, calling for the shah to relinquish control of domestic authority and temporarily leave Iran, was not enough, Mr. Precht said.

He urged that the shah be told to abdicate and begin transferring control to an opposition coalition acceptable to the United States and to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who would no doubt take charge in a new regime. To do otherwise would leave the United States without any voice in the ultimate outcome.

Mr. Saunders disagreed. In the face of presidential decisions to support the shah, he could not recommend an abrupt shift.

Mr. Precht then took his argument to Anthony Lake, the head of the policy planning group, and Arnold Raphael, a Foreign Service officer who had served in Iran and was Vance's senior executive assistant. Both were said to be sympathetic but told Mr. Precht that the tone of his memos was too emotional.

Curt No

In any case, Mr. Vance, according to a number of his aides, showed no inclination to get deeply involved in discussions about Iran. Mr. Lake had tried at a recent meeting of assistant secretaries to propose a full-scale re-evaluation but Mr. Vance had said a curt no. The president had made up his mind: U.S. policy was to support the shah.

Finally, Mr. Precht's arguments, bolstered by a task force that had just returned from Iran, persuaded Mr. Newsom and Mr. Christopher that a new approach was needed. But the secretary was the only one with enough stature to convince the White House.

On Dec. 15, when Mr. Vance flew back to Washington from Cairo, he heard warnings of urgency on Iran. One came from Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., whose office had been approached by an unhappy aide at State, asking for help in arousing Mr. Vance on the Iranian crisis.

Two days after Mr. Vance's return, he and Sen. Kennedy talked. Sen. Kennedy thought the secretary had little idea of how strongly the people of Iran had turned against the shah. The senator recommended that Mr. Vance look carefully at the recommendations that George Ball had made to President Carter a few days earlier, urging Mr. Carter to back away from the shah and help form a transitional government of Iranian moderates.

Later that day, Mr. Vance read Mr. Ball's report and called the investment banker at his vacation home in Florida. To Mr. Ball, Mr. Vance was not focusing on Iran sufficiently.

Critical Situation

Mr. Ball warned the secretary of state that the shah could not last and that Mr. Carter and Mr. Brzezinski were being unrealistic in their hopes for maintaining the status quo.

When Mr. Vance finally turned his attention to Iran, the situation was relatively tranquil. The president and Mr. Brzezinski seemed to think that since the shah had gotten through the religious holiday that the CIA had predicted would be his most crucial test, the worst was past.

But soon the Iranian opposition began to escalate its activity with massive national strikes.

Mr. Vance was ready to move, but it was not his style to go directly and ask the president to undo a previous decision.

Besides Mr. Brzezinski, Mr. Vance had another potential adversary on the subject now. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger suggested sending a high-level envoy to meet the shah, bolster his resolve and perhaps show him how to take control over the domestic unrest. Mr. Schlesinger had studied CIA profiles that described the shah as weak, frozen in fear.

CIA Director Stansfield Turner suggested, meanwhile, a campaign of "black propaganda" that would confuse and divide the shah's opponents by portraying Ayatollah Khomeini as an unwitting pawn of the left, espousing anti-Islamic goals. The plan was apparently put off.

Mr. Sullivan, convinced the military would splinter unless arrangements were worked out with the opposition, cabled Washington to suggest that a high-level envoy be sent to meet Ayatollah Khomeini directly in Paris.

Mr. Vance now argued for direct contact with the ayatollah.

Questions on Khomeini

President Carter agreed to postpone the idea of a high-level envoy to see the shah. Instead, the shah would be urged to accomodate the opposition but retain control of the military. But Mr. Carter was not ready to begin contact with Ayatollah Khomeini. The president was concerned that the shah — and Saudi Arabia — might see any U.S. approach to the ayatollah as desertion.

Meanwhile, the State Department had established contact, almost accidentally, with Ayatollah Khomeini's people. Mr. Precht, earlier in December, had informally met Dr. Ibrahim Yazdi, who served as a sort of chief of staff for the mullahs and technocrats surrounding the ayatollah. Mr. Precht proposed Mr. Yazdi as a contact point.

Later in the month, the top political officer in the U.S. Embassy in Paris, Warren Zimmerman, was authorized to meet Mr. Yazdi, 47, who was educated in the United States and worked for years as a cancer researcher at Baylor University while coordinating the radical Islamic Students Association in the country. Mr. Yazdi was regarded as a moderating influence in the Khomeini entourage.

From other sources, the United States learned that the revolutionary group had laid more groundwork for a takeover of Iran than intelligence reports had suspected. Ayatollah Khomeini's agents had infiltrated SAVAK, the shah's secret police.

Iran's Generals

The CIA, in contrast, had been unable to establish whether Iran's generals were moving toward accommodation with the shah's opposition.

In Tehran, the demonstrations were increasing rapidly.

The shah had released two opposition leaders from jail and tried to entice them into some form of coalition government. They turned him down.

On Christmas Day, the U.S. Embassy was attacked. The message was clear to Mr. Sullivan: The shah was losing control.

Military Leaders

The shah's military leaders now demanded that he appoint Gen. Gholam Ali Oveissi, who since October had been urging force to put down the demonstrations, to head the government.

The shah called in Mr. Sullivan. Should he appoint a civilian government with opposition participation? Should he finally agree to crack down?

Mr. Sullivan relayed the question to the State Department.

On the afternoon of Dec. 28, Mr. Vance went to see Mr. Carter at Camp David. The secretary found that even as the shah's strength was declining, Mr. Carter's support for him was increasing. Mr. Brzezinski had continued to present a compelling case.

Even if the shah were to fall, Mr. Brzezinski argued, it was important to show the world that the United States stood by its friends in deep crises. Only by maintaining unwavering support for the shah, Mr. Vance was told, could the United States assure the Saudi Arabian leaders that it would not desert them if a crisis arose.

Indeed, the reasoning went, if the United States was perceived as having sold out the shah, the continuing Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations might be undermined as well. How could Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin take pledges of support from Mr. Carter at face value if the United States dropped the shah?

Mr. Vance told the president that unless the United States acted quickly, it would have no voice in the future of Iran. Iranian oil production had been cut substantially because of earlier labor unrest, and new strikes were looming.

The shah, Mr. Vance said, must be encouraged to abdicate. If he refused, he should be told to leave the country and let things quiet down. It could be called a vacation, Mr. Vance said.

Mr. Carter told Mr. Vance that he did not want to tell another world leader to abdicate. Mr. Vance said the shah seemed to be begging for advice, and that the British were about to tell him to take a vacation. At a minimum, the United States should not block that effort.

Mr. Carter finally agreed. The shah would be encouraged to bring moderate opposition leaders into his government and give them real power over domestic affairs. If the shah asked again, he should be told that the United States had no objection to his leaving Iran. Mr. Carter was not yet ready to approve direct contact with Ayatollah Khomeini, however. The president said he wanted to know that the shah agreed too.

In Tehran, Mr. Sullivan received these new instructions and cabled back almost immediately, saying that the shah was considering the appointment of a moderate opposition member, Shahpur Bakhtiar, as premier, and that the shah agreed that the United States should probably establish contact with Ayatollah Khomeini.

Mr. Bakhtiar's selection reassured the White House. He was described as a slightly right-of-center opposition leader. Mr. Bakhtiar was portrayed by the CIA as "a rough and blunt man with considerable political shrewdness and ambition (and) close ties to the workers and the students" and who associated with a political faction that would "probably favor a compromise settlement and might participate in elections."

At the embassy in Tehran and in the State Department, there was much less enthusiasm for Mr. Bakhtiar because those analysts assumed he would fail. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Precht thought the shah should be negotiating with Mehdi Bazargan, whom the CIA dismissed as "a narrow-minded religious fanatic with a flare for demagogic rabble-rousing." Mr. Sullivan thought that Mr. Bazargan would probably be Ayatollah Khomeini's first premier once he took power (a prediction that proved accurate).

Mission to the Ayatollah

Now, Mr. Vance, still at Camp David, took the question of a mission to Ayatollah Khomeini to the president again. This time, Mr. Carter approved.

To go see the ayatollah, Mr. Vance chose a retired diplomat, Theodore Eliot, who had served in Iran, spoke fluent Farsi and understood the nuances of Shiite beliefs, and was an intellectual and a moralist. Mr. Eliot came back to Washington for briefings on the mission.

In Tehran, former British Foreign Secretary Lord George-Brown, a friend from the early days of the shah's reign, arrived secretly and told the shah he should leave for a two-month vacation. He had to give a new government time to succeed. The shah, for the first time, agreed that he must leave Iran.

Later that day, the shah formally asked Mr. Bakhtiar to take over as premier and form a new civilian government.

Explaining to Mr. Sullivan that he had decided to leave the country, the shah stopped at one point and asked: "Where will I go?"

Tomorrow: The shah leaves. The ayatollah takes over.



United Press International

Calm at the center: This is what the U.S. Embassy in the Iranian capital looked like Wednesday, on the 361st day of occupation. On the left, a revolutionary guard can be seen.

90% of Hostages Said to Be in Embassy

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence agencies believe about 90 percent of the American hostages are locked up in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran but are not sure of the whereabouts of the other 10 percent, government officials said in Washington.

This uncertainty is frustrating the Joint Chiefs of Staff as they continue to look for ways to rescue the 52 hostages by military force without suffering unacceptably high casualties.

The Pentagon kept studying rescue plans after the April attempt ended in flames. But, Pentagon sources said, lack of precise intelligence on the hostages' locations made trying to find and extract them too risky, and rescue planning has been given a low priority.

Network Disintegrates

Intelligence analysts never believed the hostages were widely scattered throughout Iran after the April raid, as the Iranian government claimed. They still think the hostages are in Tehran, with the 10 percent outside the embassy suspected to be elsewhere in the city.

But nobody pretends to have unimpeachable information about what is going on inside Iran these days, partly because the CIA's network there disintegrated along with the shah's power in 1968. The unsuccessful April raid tore up what was left of the CIA's once-elaborate network in Iran.

The intelligence gap extends beyond the hostages' location to the war between Iran and Iraq. Estimates about its direction by the CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency, or DIA, have proved wrong.

Columnist Jack Anderson wrote in August that President Carter had given the go-ahead for an invasion of Iran in mid-October, asserting that the Kharg Island oil terminal at the head of the Gulf was an objective. No such occupation was approved.

With military rescue out at least for the moment, the government's intelligence agencies are trying to find out what discussions are going on behind closed doors in Iran's ruling circles concerning the hostages. But here, too, gathering hard information by such standard techniques as electronic eavesdropping is proving difficult.

Obituaries

...orge Borg Olivier, Ex-Leader of Malta

...rom Agency Dispatches

...ETTA, Malta — Former ...linister George Borg Oli... who led this Mediter... island to independence ...ritain in 1964, died ...lay at his home after a ...ss.

...org Olivier became prime ...in 1950 at the head of the ...ist Party and held the off... ...hree terms before losing ... general election to the ...abor Party under Dom ...

...ntinued to head the Na... Party in opposition until ...rs ago, when he resigned ...of Edward Fenech Adami, ...-old lawyer.

... Dr. Borg Olivier's ad... ...ion Malta began its major ... to change the island's ... from one based on reve... ...ed from British base facil... one relying primarily on ...turing industry and tour...

...org Olivier also moved ...oser to Europe when his ...ent negotiated an associa... ...ement with the European ...c Community.

...John F. Greenslade

...HINGTON (WP) — Rear ...ohn F. Greenslade, 76, a ...iator who held staff and command positions in the Pacific during World War II and who later taught engineering at George Washington University, died here Tuesday.

Patrick David de Laszlo

LONDON (NYT) — Patrick David de Laszlo, 71, an engineer and industrialist who helped design miniature radio tubes and fiberglass boat hulls, died Monday.

Leon Janney

NEW YORK (AP) — Leon Janney, 63, whose acting career on the stage, screen and airwaves started in vaudeville when he was 2 years old, died Tuesday.

Ernest Sturc

WASHINGTON (WP) — Ernest Sturc, 65, who retired in January as director of the exchange and trade relations department of the International Monetary Fund, died Monday after a heart attack.

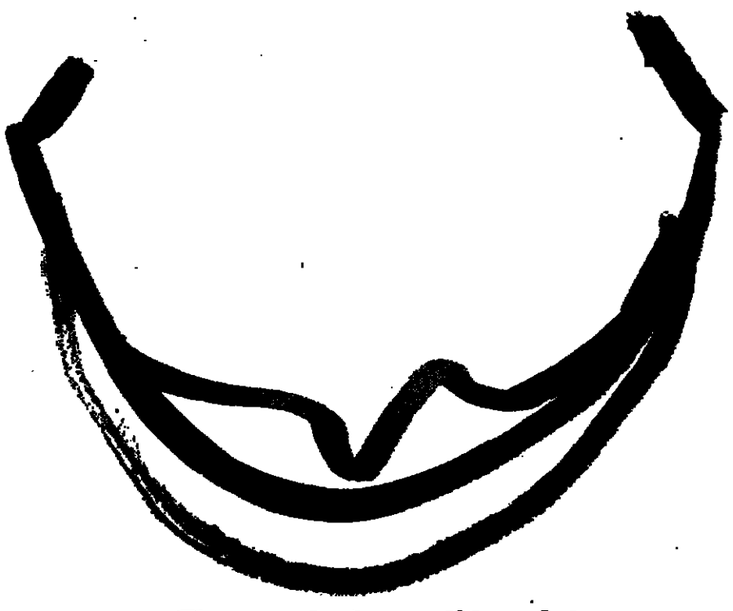
As department director for 15 years, he coordinated the fund's assistance to developing nations, monitored the effect of exchange and trade restrictions on the world economy and ensured cooperation between the fund and other international financial institutions.

Born in Czechoslovakia, Mr. Sturc had been with the fund since its founding in 1946.

Fire, Stampede in Mecca

The Associated Press

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Flames swept through a pilgrims' lodging house in the holy city of Mecca, killing one person and injuring nine, and a stampede caused by others fleeing the blaze killed 20 and injured 33, officials said. They said the fire apparently began in a cooking stove.



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*Check locally for exact hours

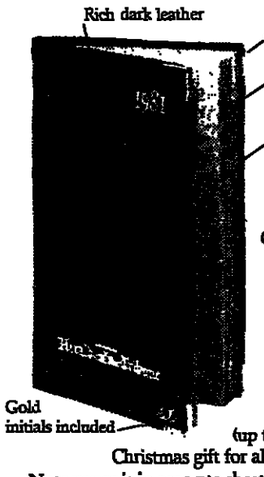
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Religion

Alternative Prayer Book Stirs English Churches

By Barry James
United Press International

LONDON — Another British institution appears to be in danger with the introduction Nov. 10 of the Church of England's first entirely new prayer book in 318 years.

For it seems the old Book of Common Prayer, which has endowed not just the church but the English language with a stock of mellifluous phrases, is in danger of being pushed aside by the breezier newcomer.

The "Alternative Service Book," which brings together under one cover a number of liturgical developments that have been introduced piecemeal over the last 15 years, will stand alongside the 1662 Book of Common Prayer as the official worship of the church. But already the optional new liturgy has been enthusiastically accepted by many congregations, to the detriment of the old.

The language of the new book, which was designed for clarity, has come under bitter attack by the traditionally minded.

One parish priest, the Rev. Peter Mullen, called it "a botched job in committee-speak and bureaucratic jargon," which he said was being imposed on the church by "a hierarchy of middle-aged trendies."

'Brutal Insensitivity'

David Martin, a sociology professor at the London School of Economics, who has led a campaign in favor of the Book of Common Prayer, said modern liturgy is being forced onto reluctant congregations with "brutal insensitivity." He said unofficial polls indicated church attendance declined where the new liturgy was introduced and increased where the old forms were retained.

A year ago, Martin organized what he called "the most distinguished petition in history" — signed by 600 leaders from every walk of life, including almost every university professor of English in the country — urging retention of the Book of Common Prayer.

The petition said that with the decline of the old book "The resources of expression are reduced, the stock of shared words depleted, and we ourselves diminished."

The Right Rev. Roland Jasper, the dean of York Cathedral and head of the Church of England's liturgical commission since 1964, said the petitioners seemed concerned more about English culture than the church. On the liturgical aspect, he said, the petition "frankly had little or nothing to say."

Jasper also denied that the new prayer book was being imposed. He said it could only be introduced with the agreement of priests and parishioners.

Jasper said the Alternative Service Book, which has sold out its initial printing of 400,000 before publication day, responded to contemporary needs.

Martin rejected that affirmation. "Relevant?" he exclaimed. "The book is 10 years out of date before it goes on sale. It destroys the poetry without reaching the people."

The issue arouses understandable emotions on both sides. Some changes seem gratuitous, such as "serious thought" instead of "the fear of God." Others are an improvement, such as "the superhuman forces of evil in the heavens" instead of "spiritual wickedness in high places."

The undiluted 1662 text would, in fact, be too archaic for most churches these days. Even those churches that stick to the traditional liturgy use an unofficial revision that was rejected by Parliament in 1928. The church now has its own synod, or parliament, which had the powers to approve the new prayer book without reference to the House of Commons. But it still would require an act of the national Parliament to do away with the Book of Common Prayer.

Theological Shifts

The Alternative Service Book does more than update the language. It incorporates a number of theological shifts since the 17th century, and introduces an Anglican equivalent to the Roman Catholic Calendar of Saints, although the Church of England has no canonization procedure. Its "saints" are elected by the liturgical commission, the synod and the bishops.

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — The Jazz Festival at the Theatre de la Ville features Sonny Rollins Oct 31 at 8 p.m., Elvin Jones Nov. 1 at 8 p.m., Dizzy Gillespie, Kenny Clarke, Barney Wilen and Rene Urtreger Nov. 2 at 8 p.m., and the Phil Woods quartet Nov. 4 at 8 p.m. There is a mini-festival at the Dreher featuring Sam Rivers Oct. 31, Chico Freeman Nov. 1, Archie Shepp Nov. 2 and Jimmy Raney Nov.3-9. Buddy Tate and Al Grey are featured at the Hotel Meridien during November. The Country Music Festival with Jimmy Rogers, Faron Young and many more is at the Hippodrome Jean Richard Oct. 31 at 8 p.m. and Nov. 1 at 3 and 8 p.m. .

ZURICH — Jazz Festival at the Volkshaus Oct. 31-Nov. 2 with shows starting at 7:30 p.m. on the 31st and 4 p.m. on the 1st and 2d. Elvin Jones Jazz Machine, Sonny Rollins, Al Foster, Arthur Blythe and others.

LONDON — Mary O'Hara will be at Wembley Conference Centre Nov. 1; Hawkwind at Odeon Hammersmith Nov. 2-3. Ella Fitzgerald and Oscar Peterson at the Royal Festival Hall Nov. 3; Louis Bellson at Ronnie Scott's Nov. 3 for one week; Elkie Brooks at the Apollo Victoria Nov. 4-8 and Paul Simon at the Odeon Hammersmith Nov. 6-8.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Letter From Oklahoma City

Triple-Lock America

By Hugh A. Mulligan
The Associated Press

OKLAHOMA CITY — All five of the women at my luncheon table — actually, I was a guest at theirs — had the same shocking story to tell.

All of their houses had been burglarized in recent months, one of them three times. A woman at an adjoining table had been pistol whipped after she surprised burglars entering her home.

Still another, at the same country club lunch, told of thieves who had hired a local locksmith to help them get into a vacationing neighbor's house, pretending they were the occupants and had misplaced the keys for the series of burglar-proof locks.

"I'm not afraid anymore," said a frail little lady with fire in her eye. "I've got bars on the windows, two German shepherd watchdogs and a big steel fence around the yard. It's a terrible way to live, but I've become accustomed to it; sure beats lying awake at night trembling at every rustle of the trees against the house."

"But you're living in a jail, and it's the criminals who should be in jail," protested her dinner partner, the one who had been burglarized three times. This was not a meeting of crime victims — it was a women's club on foreign affairs (I was their speaker).

There was spirited but depressing discussion of whether alarm systems thwarted or challenged burglars. "And I don't invite any strangers in to clean my carpets or fix my television anymore. That's just a chance to case the joint," said a woman whose house had been broken into despite an expensive warning system.

It seemed a terrible indictment of ordinary, hard-working Americans, the kind whose vans you see on the street every day, but the nods of agreement told of changing times.

Crime wasn't just something that happened in New York or Chicago or late at night on Kojak reruns. People were genuinely afraid of what is happening to and in America, and their fears made them suspicious, even of the mild-mannered man in the diaper truck.

The Chinese Observer

On the plane to Oklahoma City I had read with some amusement the observations on U.S. life of a Chinese journalist, in The Washington Post's "America Seen" feature, which the editors describe as "a series of occasional dispatches on American topics written from a foreign perspective."

The dispatch on this particular day came from Ya Lihua, who apparently is the Peking People's Daily New York correspondent.

"Breakfast for those who live and work in New York City," Ya wrote for his Chinese readers, "normally includes a cup of coffee and two slices of toast. When they get ready to go to work, they unlock three locks with three different keys designed to keep thieves, robbers and murderers out of their homes.

"The subway trains and city buses that take them to work are as crowded as early morning and evening city buses in Peking. Subway trains are dirty, full of foul odors and unsafe." Ya also noted "obscene scrawlings all over the walls" and "the smell of vaporized urine that greets the arrivals at the subway stop."

Commuters returning home after work to "the outlying areas of the city," he wrote, "may find that the cars they left that morning at the station have been stolen, or that their four tires either have been stolen or slashed by juvenile delinquents. If their cars are still there and safe, they are lucky."

After listening to the women in Oklahoma City, I didn't find Ya Lihua's random view of Manhattan so amusing anymore. "Right on," Ed Koch, New York's scrappy mayor might have commended him. Just that day His Honor termed New York's soaring crime rate (up nearly 16 percent in first six months of this year) a major municipal problem and called on judges and law enforcement officers to name the people and agencies they believed were responsible for the city's inadequate criminal justice system.

Traveling about the country in recent weeks, at the height of the election campaign, talking just conversationally with people, the thought occurs and recurs that crime is the national problem uppermost in most people's minds. Not defense, economy or energy.

"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," said Franklin Delano Roosevelt. But fear itself is what people seem to be afraid of. The next administration sooner or later may have to address itself to the fear issue. Free speech and a free press may be meaningless luxuries if every man's home is his prison.

Only in Peking, where thieves are beaten by the ordinary citizens when arrested in the streets, can one find anything amusing about our triple-locked-door society.

Theater

Simon Gray Directs His Own 'Dog Days' in Vienna

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune


Victor Mary
John Horton (l), Michael Byrne, Susan James in "Dog Days."

VIENNA — Simon Gray, the eminent British dramatist, has hitherto entrusted the production of his plays to other hands — to John Dexter, to Peter Hall, and to his fellow playwright Harold Pinter, who has staged no less than five of them.

This week Gray declared his independence and made his directorial debut with the presentation of his latest work, "Dog Days," at Vienna's English Theater. For its performance in the Austrian capital he enlisted an A-1 London company and with his initial mise-en-scene proved as skillful as any who have previously guided the footlight traffic of his scripts.

He began writing "Dog Days" when finishing one of his greatest successes, "Otherwise Engaged," and the two bear a family resemblance. In the latter he introduced us to an affluent publisher who emphasized his superiority by keeping a measured distance from all who came into his orbit.

In his new comedy he lowers the social milieu to non-U. His protagonist, like his predecessor, is bookish, an employee in what must be an extremely lenient publishing house. It is one of his bad habits to leave manuscripts in the lavatory, which leads to their predictable disappearance. His home life is similarly sloppy, a sort of Strindberg hell.

He boozes and is snappish. He assumes a disdainful air, contemptuous of everything and everyone, in constant seizures of impotent spite. He poses vainly as catnip to women, though at the very start he is exposed as a bungling lothario. He heaps scorn on his wife, a dedicated teacher, torments his schoolmaster brother and insults his brother's wife for her nonstop breeding. From the wings issue the howls of his unhappy little son.

After a particularly stormy session his wife banishes him and he goes off in search of the careless bohemianism of bachelorhood. That quest is futile and he sobers up, gets a haircut, buys a new suit and reappears to negotiate a reconciliation. His wife has found consolation elsewhere and no longer needs nor wants him.

Gray has eliminated from the production the epilogue of the published version showing the befuddled fellow finally achieving one of the easy seductions about which he has lyingly boasted for years. But the portrait is complete without it. The anti-social anti-hero, sweating it out in the ominous dark of middle life, is beyond the point of return.

A sardonic observer, Gray submits the evidence and leaves the verdict to the audience. His story, as he tells it, holds the attention, stirring curiosity as to what will happen next. Actions and reactions are mirrored in acid exchanges, certainly some of the best dramatic dialogue now being written for the English-language stage. All that transpires has the ring of being founded on experience and its acquired wisdom. Behind this study of self-deception, done with unblinking candor, is an interesting, ironic intelligence.

In his production Gray has charged his play with the required theatrical vitality, aided by an exemplary cast. Michael Byrne delivers a rounded account of the problem husband, and John Horton as his hag-ridden brother who longs for vacation from his mate conveys the man's troubled state most effectively. Caroline Kaserfelt's portrayal of the protagonist's wife, torn between maternal instinct and hidden vanity, has a cool subtlety and depth, and Susan James, as the book illustrator who indignantly guards her honor at first but afterward proves less stratified, is another asset.

* * *

When in doubt about either new native plays or new plays from abroad the Viennese theater turns to its modern comedy classics.

Two are on the boards at the moment in brilliant productions. The first is the revival of Hermann Bahr's "Die Kinder," at the Josefstadt, a 1910 relic that retains its beguiling sparkle. Such writing as this is very rare these days, for t play is the work of a consumm artist — in its splendid constr tion, its maneuvering of scenes a its playful lines. Its performance superlative and one would look and in vain to find acting to mat that of Franz Stoss and Paul Ho mann as the two betray widowers in the scene in which t guilt of their dead wives unveiled, this revelation maki possible the marriage of their o spring. There is, too, a pricel cameo by the famous comedi Hans Thimig, as the dodder manservant.

* * *

At the Kammerspiele, Ha Jaray entertains royally as t crafty playwright of Molna "Spiel im Schloss," known as "T Play's the Thing" in P.G. Wod house's English adaptation. He is another creamy vintage comed a hilarious mirage built on co crete, suavely cynical and gaily s phisticated. Jaray plays the dram tist, obviously Molnar himse who with his inexhaustible inve tion confects a sketch in the Sa dou manner to prevent the bre ing of a marital engagement, e dangered by the overheard pa sionate declaration of the actre bride-to-be. As the lady's ex-lov who must enact a part written wi malice to save her reputation Erwin Strahl rocks the hous while Gabriele Jacoby has enc mous charm and grace as the wo an under suspicion.

Seattle Museum Gets African Art

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The Seattle Art Museum has acquired $4 million worth of African art collected by a truck heiress.

Katherine White, whose father founded White Motor Corp. in East Lake, Ohio, collected the 1,800 objects starting in 1949. She died in August and left the museum part of the collection. The remaining $2 million worth was bought with an anonymous donation, museum officials said Wednesday.

Anniversaries

Rome Dampens Bernini

By Brendan Fitzgerald
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Nov. 28 will mark the tercentenary of the death of Gianlorenzo Bernini, who dominated the artistic consciousness of the 17th century as Michelangelo had that of the 16th. Like Mozart, Bernini was a child prodigy; like Verdi, his art had vast appeal and, though it had its critics, it never lost its popularity.

Rome isn't noted for punctuality and so far this 300th anniversary year has seen slight sign of tribute to Bernini's memory. Perhaps commemorating him in Rome is unnecessary: The city cannot be seen without continually confronting his achievements.

His fountains prove tha Rome's fountains are renown and its best are by Bernini. Asi from their sculptural merit, it is h handling of water that sets h fountains apart. He sculpts wat as well as stone — not to mentio rocks, for his handling of roc masses is itself an adventure in a stract fantasy.

Water doesn't trickle or spra from a Bernini fountain, it spil out in sheets or gushes out in to rents, even its eddying exits a part of a dynamic *Gesamtkun werk*. Still, he does not need to a tound to enchant; his Fountain the Triton shows that.

This fountain has only a sing jet and that had been dry for tw years until this October. No scaly flanks astride a gaping co kleshell held high by the tails four dolphins (parenthetically su porting the heraldic bees of t Barberini pope, Urban VIII), t muscled Triton lifts a huge con and blows a lofty jet of wa which, falling, gives this traveri caprice streaming life.

How High the Jet?

The Fountain of the Triton is enlivened Rome's Piazza Barberi since 1643; it was turned off tw years ago to be freed of calciu deposits, then it waited while civ authorities decided on the heig to which its jet should go. The j went higher in the past but now is high enough again to ma Romans and visitors thankful f the talent of Gianlorenzo Bernini.

Born in Naples on Dec. 7, 159 Bernini was brought to Rome age 6 by his parents, (his fathe was Florentine, his moth Neapolitan). Except for a visit Paris made when he was 66, at th urging of Louis XIV, he neve again left the vicinity of the pap city.

His extravagant gifts were swif ly noticed. Before Bernini had e tered adolescence, Pope Paul predicted that he would becom the Michelangelo of his time. Earl papal praise set a pattern throug out his long service under eig successive pontiffs. One of the Innocent X, began his reign with marked hostility toward the artist dominance in Rome but soon be came his enthusiastic patron, ex plaining that the only way not t execute Bernini's projects was no to see them.

When John Evelyn visited Rom in the mid-17th century he note in his diary that Bernini had di rected a theatrical presentatio "wherein he painted the scenes, cu the statues, invented the engines compos'd the musiq, writ the com edy and built the theatre." Sculp tor and architect, painter and poe Bernini had all Rome for his the ater and the Vatican for his stage.

Much of what impresses hea and most of what delights wa made by him. Yet outside the Vati can he built comparatively little. Only one of the city's myriad churches, the elegant oval of Sant Andrea beside the Quirinal Palace, is entirely his. He also built three palaces — the Barberini, Ludovisi and Odescalchi — for papal relatives bent on enhancing their pomp and circumstance.

Vintage Oil

A Glass of '73 Saudi Light, Anyone?

By Suzanne Slesin
New York Times Service



NEW YORK — Last New Year's Eve, David Collins was sitting around with some friends, drinking wine and talking about oil. "It occurred to me," explained the former restaurateur, who lives in San Francisco, "that people think of wine as a precious commodity that is to be savored and enjoyed, and that maybe they might be ready to think of oil in the same way — as something to be enjoyed but not squandered."

So he formed the Gusher Oil Co. and started pouring oil into Bordeaux and Burgundy wine bottles. "It's premium 10-40 motor oil, a vintage oil for hydrocarbon connoisseurs," he said. Collins' "Vintage Selections 1980" include a "Ghawar Valley, Saudi Arabian Light 1973 — a lively, complex oil — light yet powerful, appropriate for all those very special, high-energy occasions"; a "Persian Gulf Abu Dhabi Premium 1959 — rich and full-bodied, extraordinarily spirited, a must for industrial well-being," and for those who prefer to buy American, a "Beaumont Ridge Texas Heavy Crude 1978 — hearty, robust — neither too young nor too old." Only the labels, drawn by the illustrator Gretchen Schields, differ. All the bottles are filled with the same U.S. product. While one would normally pay about $2 a quart for similar oil, the Gusher Oil Co. vintages sell for $8 a fifth. In San Francisco, a Mercedes Benz dealer carries the oil in its parts department, but in New York, it's in the stationery department of Bloomingdale's.

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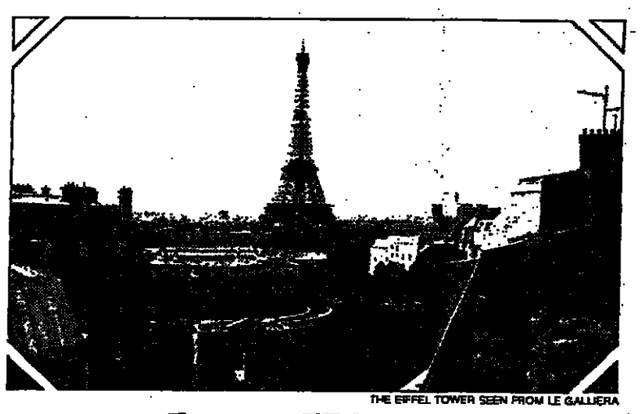
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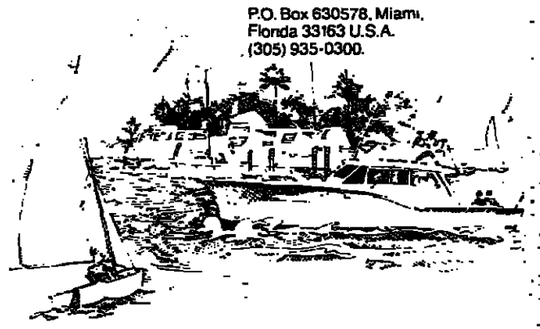
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
45¼	27½	ACF 2.50	5.9	7	63	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	
23⅞	11½	AMF 1.24	6.3	8	169	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
24¼	12½	AM Intl .28	1.8	33	152	15⅞	15¼	15½	— ⅜
12¼	7⅝	APL .50t		13	31	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
37⅞	24⅝	ARA 1.94	6.4	6	211	31	30½	30½	— ⅜
91½	27	ASA 5	5.9		334	85⅝	83⅝	84½	+ ½
19⅞	8⅛	ATO .60	3.6	5	102	17	16	16½	— ½
40⅝	18¼	AVX .32	.9	17	90	37¾	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
55	24½	AbbtLb 1.20	2.5	14	788	49⅝	47½	47⅝	—2
35⅜	18¾	AcmeC 1.40	5.7	5	x14	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
4⅞	2¾	AdmDg .04	1.0	6	34	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16½	11	AdaEx 1.49e	9.7		44	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	AdmMl .20e	3.1	5	64	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 18)

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Flash...Paris Bourse

OCT. 30, 1980 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979-80 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct. 30	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '77, '78, '79	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AIR LIQUIDE	Gaz	567 - 411.50	567	559 - 540	17	3.0	31.29c - 32.29c - 34.02c	12,582	Gross results before depreciation, reserves and tax for the 1st half '80: 363.7 MF vs. 267 MF.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 412	778	776 - 765	11	4.1	33.40c - 53.39c - 70.06c	1,500	The net profit after Company taxes is Fr.59,054,000 vs. Fr. 41,079,000 in 1979.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	209 - 125.80	208	209 - 196.90	11	6.8	15.90c - 17.55c - 19.27c	6,197	1st semester '80 consolidated net profit 71.7 MF plus 41.5% vs. same period '79.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	½1.90 - 52	88.50	91.90 - 88	—	—	— - — - —	3,794	Parent company 1st semester '80 pre-tax turnover 3.523 MF (+ 19.3%)
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1540 - 445	1490	1455 - 1389	5	3.5	97.00c - 83.00c - 307.00c	18,127	Net results of the SNEA as of June 30, '80 are 1328 MF vs. 1047 MF for the 1st sem. '79.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	387 - 303	356	362 - 358	4	4.1	69.50c - 81.60c - 99.50c	2,193	Global consolidated net profit for the calendar year 1979 230,30 MF.
IMETAL	Mining	119 - 52	97.50	95.80 - 93	19	6.6	4.73 - 4.55 - 5.07	7,944	1st semester 1980 turnover 1,457 MF vs. 995 MF 1979.
L'OREAL	Cosmetics	729 - 600	688	684 - 667	9	2.8	19.11c - 14.80c - 74.95c	3,940	1st sem. consolidated turn. 1980 4,345.02 MF vs. 3,311.28 MF for the same period in 1979.
MATRA	Electronic	10500 - 4899	9940	9480 - 9090	15	1.2	337.70 - 580 - 669.30	296	Selected by French armies to produce new French ground-to-air missiles with export clearance.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	527	535 - 511	10	3.7	20.80c - 33.06c - 51.20c	3,159	Consolidated net turnover for the first 9 months of 1980, 2,024 MF vs. 1,576 MF (+28.4%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 163	163	171.50 - 164	2	9.5	134.45c - 112.88c - 84.81c	12,496	Automobiles Peugeot and Talbot will merge into the same company.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	229 - 70.20	169.50	168 - 160.80	5	10.6	— - — - 31.85	5,885	Turnover 1st sem. '80: 17,423,925,000 F vs. 10,738,142,000 F in '79 same period.
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 414	437	440 - 435	9	5.3	44.23c - 41.73c - 49.79c	926	Group Redoute consolidated turnover as of Sept. 30, '80 2704.8 MF (+15% vs. 1979).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	153.40 - 94.50	94.70	96.60 - 94.50	3	9.5	4.37c - 13.00c - 35.00	22,700	1979 dividend on a sh. of common stock was set at 9 F., up from 7 F. in 1978.
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	425 - 289.70	416.80	425 - 414.50	—	—	(not relevant)	24,795	Rolinco 12 months to 31/8/80 share price rose from fl. 143.30 to fl. 173.50.
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	273 - 185	256.50	255.10 - 252.50	12	6.7	27.19 - 21.71c - 21.44	6,160	The operating results of T.B. for the 1st sem. '80 after allow. for deprec. is 134.2 MF vs. 90.5 MF for '79.

(b) Tax credit not included. c: Consolidated.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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PARIS, OCTOBER, 1980

GREECE



Panayotis Dekteris

NIGHT OUT — Residents as well as tourists find time to relax and socialize at bit at this taverna in Athens.

Stability, But '81 Election Is Crucial

ATHENS — Since the 1974 collapse of its military dictatorship and the re-establishment of democracy, Greece has enjoyed a long spell of political stability under conservative leader Constantine Caramanlis that contrasts sharply with the confusion and turmoil in some neighboring countries.

Yet current economic conditions, pressure for social change and nagging foreign policy problems cloud the horizon. Next year's election, the first since 1977, will be closely watched as an indicator of the future direction the nation will take.

Although the election, which must be held by November, 1981, is still a good way off, there are indications that the ruling New Democracy Party may be losing ground, and that Pasok, the anti-NATO Pan Hellenic Socialist movement of Andreas Papandreou, is gaining. The implications are far-reaching, as Greece and its islands — particularly Crete, where two U.S. bases are located — are of prime strategic importance to the Atlantic Alliance.

Majority Held Unlikely

But most informed Greeks appear convinced that neither of the two major parties is likely to win a majority, thereby opening the door to a coalition government for the first time since the military dictatorship ended in 1974.

This, of course, makes the choice of future political allies a key question. A coalition between the New Democracy and Pasok parties is thought improbable. But a prospective partner for either party would be the remnants of the Democratic Center, a group that disintegrated after the last elections and that may have trouble surviving in an electoral system that penalizes groups with less than 17 percent of the vote.

A partner for the Pasok party might be the pro-Moscow Communist Party of the Exterior, which shares the Pasok's anti-NATO sentiments. It won 9 percent of the vote the last time out.

Some Greek politicians and some foreign observers say they doubt that the Greek military would tolerate an alliance between Pasok and the Communists. About 2,000 officers were trained during the seven-year period in which the anti-Communist colonels ruled, and the Greek civil war with its 120,000 dead has left a backlog of anti-Communist bitterness that is said to be particularly felt in military circles.

"A repeat of the 1967 coup is unthinkable," says Greek publisher Helen Vlachos, a liberal who opposed the military junta and, after shutting down her paper, Kathimerini, fled house arrest and went into exile. "The army has been inoculated against intervention and thinks only of winning the people's respect," she said.

"It would be suicidal for Papandreou to celebrate a victory at the polls by joining forces with the Communists," said one leftist, who doubts that the Pasok leader would actually do that. "It would be throwing away a historic conquest," he said.

In general, Greek politics has been dominated by the right since the civil war. The stability provided by Constantine Caramanlis' rule in the late 1950s and early 1960s gave Greece what one Greek journalist terms "a golden period" for economic development.

Since the collapse of the junta in 1974, Mr. Caramanlis' New Democracy Party has consistently won a majority of the votes in Greece's 300-member single-house parliament. That majority, however, has shrunk since the heady days of 1974, when Mr. Caramanlis returned from 11 years of self-exile in France to lead the party to a smashing victory in which it won 54 percent of the popular vote. In 1977 the party received 42 percent of the vote, enough under the electoral law to win 175 seats. Mr. Caramanlis resigned as premier last April and was elected president of the republic. Some Greeks believe that his reasons for making the change involved his age (he is 73) or his desire to help his party develop new leadership. Others speculate that he may have been enticed by key clauses of the 1975 constitution that give the president significant political powers and which would prove reassuring to those who view the aging politician as a guarantor of Greek democracy.

Mr. Caramanlis is universally given credit for holding a referendum that resolved the bit-

(Continued on Page 12S)

NATO Accord: Problems With Turkey Unresolved

By Marvine Howe

ANKARA (NYT) — The agreement on Greece's return to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's military structure was reached with give and take by both Ankara and Athens, and now it is up to the two Governments to persuade their respective constituencies that it was all worthwhile.

There is no question about the strategic advantages of Greece's full reintegration into the Western defense system, the closing of the gap in NATO's southeastern flank leading to greater cohesion and efficiency of the alliance. Both Turks and Greeks, however, are questioning whether their national interests have been sacrificed in the process.

The two Governments adamantly maintain that they have given up nothing of their original claims, particularly in regard to rights in the Aegean Sea, but have merely agreed to put them aside until after Greece was back in the alliance and new bilateral talks could be held.

Reaction in Turkey Muted

The main problem is that neither Greek nor Turkish public opinion was prepared for the accord, and more than a week after the first reports of the agreement, the details have not been made known.

The reaction in Turkey has been muted because a military junta has been in control here since Sept. 12, and people do not criticize the armed forces openly. But in left-of-center political circles and even among some Government officials, there is an undercurrent of anxiety that the authorities have somehow succumbed to pressure by the West and specifically the United States. Even pro-Government sources seemed to be at a loss to answer the question of what it was that Turkey gained.

In Greece, on the contrary, there have been angry demonstrations by the left-wing opposition parties, students and workers, as well as fiery parliamentary debates, protesting against the accord and demanding complete withdrawal of Greece from the alliance.

An impartial analysis of the facts available tends to show that both Greece and Turkey made concessions, or as they prefer to call them, good-will gestures, without reneging on their basic principles.

None of the fundamental problems between the two countries have been solved, and these conflicts will undoubtedly take a long time to work out. Nevertheless, it is clear that the agreement is one more step in the tortuously slow process of detente between the two rival allies.

Greece pulled out of NATO's military wing after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974 and vowed not to return until Turkish troops had left. Yet Athens has now returned to the fold and Turkish military forces still occupy more than one-third of the island.

Furthermore, Greece repeatedly insisted that it would not go back to NATO's military organization unless the "status quo ante 1974" was restored, meaning virtual Greek control of the Aegean Sea and airspace. And yet there is no agreement on this question.

Turkey, on the other hand, lifted its veto on Greece's return to the alliance without obtaining any recognition of what it considers its rights in the Aegean, thereby losing its main bargaining card for future negotiations.

The agreement, according to informed diplomatic sources, eliminates the former sea command lines in the Aegean and leaves decisions on the command of specific operations up to the alliance headquarters. The Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force, which is commanded by a Turkish officer, will continue to be stationed in Izmir, Turkey, while a new Seventh Air Force Command is to be established at Larissa, Greece, under a Greek commander.

Claims on Aegean Unaffected

These diplomatic sources stress that the accord does not in any way affect the respective claims of Greece and Turkey to Aegean territorial waters or continental shelf or other bilateral problems.

What the agreement has achieved for Greece and Turkey is a new forum for regular private contacts, where ideas can be exchanged on the more complex issues in dispute, according to a treaty organization expert.

Western defense officials, and NATO strategists in particular, have expressed relief over the restoration of the Greek link in the southeastern defense chain. Nevertheless, they point out that in practice the new accord will not change the situation very much because Greece continued to take part in some NATO excercises and it was generally felt that if an emergency arose Greece would immediately come back to the alliance.

An improvement is expected, however, in the day-to-day operations in the area. While Greece was out of the military operations there were frequent procedural problems of clearances for NATO movements, which meant annoying delays.

The question is asked: Why, after so many years of sterile talk, did the two Governments reach a compromise at this time?

The same answer seems to come from both countries: an increased awareness of their own economic and military vulnerability and a need for Western aid.

The Greek prime minister, George Rallis, has said as much before Parliament in Athens, stressing that Greece is now powerful enough to defend itself. He pointed out that if Greece remained out of the military alliance, Turkey would be the only representative in the area and would be the sole beneficiary of all NATO aid. The Greek authorities also maintian that the accord with Turkey is a favorable precedent for dealing with other problems, namely those of the Aegean and Cyprus.

Similarly, Turkey's new military rulers are keenly aware of their country's need for American and West European economic and military aid and apparently concluded that if they could gain favor with their allies by temporarily shelving the disputes with Greece, why not.

American diplomatic quarters agree that with Turkey's veto on Greece lifted, American legislators may be more ready to support aid programs for Turkey without fear of objection from Greek-American voters.

thens Is Falling Victim to Urban Decay

ENS — Once known to its residents d admirers as *to kinon asti* — the glori- — Athens today is rapidly falling prey erils of unchecked urbanization.

ding to a 1979 government report, growth, serious overcrowding, smog lution could eventually make it uninha- A complex government plan has been d to save the city, largely through de- zation. But city planners believe it will cult to bring the city back from what hens newspaper recently termed the of disaster."

rbanization rate that is among the high- he world has concentrated more than d of Greece's population of 9.5 million country's capital. About 120,000 new- from rural areas arrive in Athens each t this rate the city's population of 3.7 will reach 6.5 million by the year 2000.

Population Influx

the years the constant influx of popu- resulted in frenetic and often tasteless g construction that left Athens with playgrounds and park areas than most s in Western Europe.

as also brought the sacred city of the gods 70 percent of the nation's doctors, uarters of its industry and roughly half out 500,000 — of its privately owned With all major government offices locat- downtown Athens, snarled and chaotic has resulted, as well as pollution that ns the city's artistic treasures and its in- nts' health.

government project to ease the pressure ens is based on a decentralization plan would spread ministries, universities, s, hospitals and factories more evenly h nine satellite cities in the surrounding region.

major goal of the plan is to stem the rate so that by the close of the century y's population will be no higher than 4.5 n. Another is to make Athens more liv- A long-planned subway is still far from eted and because there are no peripheral expressways around the city, all traffic is forced to pass through the center.

The plan announced last year by the then under secretary for public works, Stephanos Manos, also bars vehicles from areas of the city where pedestrian malls have been installed. One example is the ancient Plaka region that lies in the shadow of the Acropolis. Although the new under secretary, George Plytas, recently revised some of the plans for pedestrian districts, many of the narrow streets that surround and circle the sacred rock on which the Parthenon was built 2,400 years ago have been permanently closed to traffic.

"But such cosmetic changes, however important, are only a minor part of the problem," said Costas Gartzos, an architect and city planner. The real issues, he said, are housing, parkland, sanitation and pollution. Sulfur dioxide released into the atmosphere from central heating systems has contributed to widespread decay of the marble of Athens' famed monuments. Fumes from motor vehicle exhausts have raised pollution above Common Market standards and, particularly in winter, contribute to an overhanging smog that in some downtown areas makes the air almost unbreathable.

Most of the city's sewage is discharged untreated into the Mediterranean, together with unprocessed industrial waste. The new plan calls for installation of depollution plants and establishment of new zoning laws that will keep industry away from the more populated areas. About $3 million has been allocated to solve traffic problems.

Recent Legislation

Recent legislation may make dealing with some of the city's problems easier. A new law gives the government the power to expropriate land for public purposes and also obliges builders to contribute a percentage of their property for parks, squares and other public areas. New taxes on real estate and business licenses will provide the government with additional city planning funds.

But resolving the many long-ignored problems is not going to be easy. The last city plan on record dates back to 1890 when Athens' population was a mere 100,000. And Athenian history makes it clear that even in bygone eras when problems were fewer city plans rarely had a chance of actually being implemented.

Ancient Athens' famed statesman Pericles, Roman emperor Hadrian, and the first king of an independent Greece, Otto of Bavaria, did have some success with city planning. "But today," said Mr. Gartzos, "it will have to be up to the Athenians themselves. If they want the quality of their lives to be improved they will have to make sure that the government knows it."

—S.G.

Caramanlis Presidency Seen Facing Challenges

By David Aasen

ATHENS — Constantine Caramanlis, the 73-year-old president of Greece who was elected by the parliament in May, is facing dual challenges that constitute thematic problems of the nation's political life, the smooth transition of power and the future of Greek relations within the Atlantic Alliance.

Mr. Caramanlis has followed a centrist, conservative line domestically and played a pro-Western role in international politics throughout his 45-year career.

Now as his long effort to win full Greek integration in Europe is approaching fruition — Greece is to become the tenth full member of the Common Market and the country has reentered the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — the growing strength of the Greek Socialist Party has cast doubt on the denouement of these policies.

Andreas Papandreaou, leader of the main opposition party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, has called for a national referendum to decide on Greek accession on Jan. 1 into the European Economic Community. The Socialists and other leftist parties stanchly oppose Greek reintegration in NATO and the presence of U.S. military bases.

Recent polls showing the New Democracy Party of Mr. Caramanlis losing support could act as a blow to early elections. In the event that Mr. Papandreou is elected premier, Mr. Caramanlis would still be required to serve out his five-year term as president. These two strong-willed men oppose each other not only on the issues; they have a personal enmity that can be traced back a generation to clashes between Mr. Caramanlis and then-Premier George Papandreaou, Andrea's father.

If such exponents of opposing policy faced each other from the top electoral offices — each determined to win out — a government crisis would be likely. The president could choose to exercise his "veto" power and refuse to sign key legislation.

Some New Democracy politicians hope that Mr. Caramanlis will take such a course rather than see his pro-Western initiative defeated. It is more probable that as much as Mr. Caramanlis might want to continue as head of state, he would submit his resignation rather than fight a war of attrition against the left.

Indeed as a veteran survivor in the maelstrom of Greek politics, including 14 years as premier, Mr. Caramanlis has shown a keen sense for knowing when to advance and when to retreat.

Respect in the World

He has won respect in world affairs as the man who restored democracy following the military dictatorship and who averted war with Turkey in the critical period after the 1974 invasion of Cyprus.

He returned to Greece during the crisis of 1974, and his government reinstated the 1952 constitution and began trials of the junta leaders, who were later sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr. Caramanlis took an even-handed approach to the supporters of the old regime, avoiding wide purges. This made tactical sense at the time when full support of the officer corps was needed to maintain the nation's defenses.

The "political miracle" of Mr. Caramanlis' tenure was the steady progression toward a climate of normalcy. His first priority were elections. He showed his faith in pluralism by legalizing the Communist Party while a strong Socialist opposition developed. The breakdown of the Geneva talks on Cyprus prompted the Greek withdrawal from NATO.

Mr. Caramanlis' victory in November, 1974, with 54 percent of the popular vote and 70 percent of the seats in parliament set a precedent for fairness in Greek elections. The new government got another boost soon thereafter from a plebiscite that ended the monarchy and thus eliminated a continual source of competition and friction with previous parliamentary governments.

But the Greek-Turkish dispute flared up again over the delineation of air and sea boundaries in the eastern Aegean sea. Discovery of significant oil deposits raised the stakes of the contested territory. When a Turkish oceanography mission began exploration in the region, opposition leaders called it an act of war and said Greece should respond in kind. Mr. Caramanlis was able to avert a confrontation when, through summit talks with his Turkish counterpart, he reached a breakthrough in the stormy bilateral relations.

Mr. Caramanlis succeeded in improving Greek relations with her Eastern neighbors by launching a Balkan initiative that thawed the frozen status of postwar affairs. Mr. Caramanlis was able to overcome resistance at home and set up a framework for political detente and expanded trade.

Greece began to strengthen her historic ties with the Arab world and capitalize on its strategic proximity as a banking and trading partner.

Toward the West, Mr. Caramanlis succeeded in renewing the Greek agreement with the EEC, and concluded a new military bases agreement with the United States that partially

(Continued on Page 10S)



Keystone

Constantine Caramanlis

conomy Plagued by Inflationary Problems

By Sari Gilbert

HENS — Two months before Greece is scheduled to enter the European Eco- : Community as its 10th full member, the : economy is plagued by inflationary and ce-of-payments problems that are likely fen the challenge posed by its long-await- cession to the group .

er almost a quarter of a century of high teady growth that hovered around the 7- nt mark, the economy of this small Medi- nean country has entered a period of stag- i. Partly as the result of more stringent and monetary policies, near-zero growth ross national product is expected this

lation, a major problem for the drach- European future, is still running at close percent a year. And economists estimate this year's current account deficit could as high as $2.5 billion. The causes of the turn are to be sought in part in the wors- : international economic situation and in nergy crisis. In 1979 alone Greece paid $2.2 billion for oil, an expenditure that sented an increase of 86 percent in com- on to 1978.

t a recent report by the International etary Fund also criticized the conservative Democracy government for a lack of effectiveness in its attempts to dampen the inflation rate and control the expanding trade deficit. Last year, exports covered only 40 percent of total imports, leaving a record $6.2-billion trade deficit that was covered only partially by invisibles like tourism, shipping and emigrant remittances.

And in its 1980 report on the Greek economy, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has warned that unless exports are increased, the lopsided balance of payments would "constitute a major constraint on the growth of domestic demand and further reduce the economy's long-run growth potential." The expansionary monetary, fiscal and income policies followed by the Caramanlis government in the years following the collapse of the military junta produced a substantial growth in personal incomes that brought per capita income up to $4,160 and soaring consumer demand.

Weak Industrial Base

But those policies, it is now generally recognized, failed to encourage adequately both productivity and productive investment. Thus, while certain sectors, like real estate and construction, enjoyed a long boom, manufacturing continued to lag. Today, an unusually developed services sector accounts for half of the total GNP, and widespread tax evasion limits government receipts while permitting, or perhaps encouraging, a flourishing black market economy that evades both the tax collector and the statistician.

But it is the country's relatively weak industrial base — large-scale industries are few while the overwhelming number of Greek enterprises are artisan-type firms with 10 or fewer workers — that is likely to represent the major problem for Greece's smooth transition into full Common Market membership.

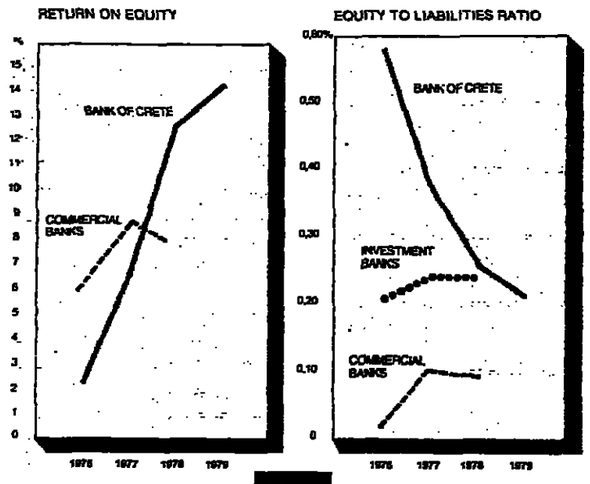
Greece's decision to seek membership in the European Economic Community dates to 1959, when the Greek government applied for associate status in the EEC in lieu of full membership in the European Free Trade Association. When the Greek military junta collapsed in 1974, Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis decided to speed the process and seek full membership in the Common Market.

Although Greek government officials have always insisted that membership in the EEC would provide Greece with an economic stimulant, there is widespread agreement that Caramanlis' primary motive was a political one. "Greece could not absent herself from this common effort of historic importance for the future of Europe because her future is closely, I would say inseparably, linked with

(Continued on Page 12S)

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Cyprus Officials Hopeful Greek-Turk Dispute Can Be Resolve

NICOSIA — Eleven days ago, on Oct. 20, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization approved the return of Greece to the military alliance, putting an end to more than six years of estrangement following the outbreak of war in Cyprus.

During this period, Athens has kept a close watch on the fate of the Greek Cypriots and on the talks aimed at resolving the issues which now divide that country.

The following review is based largely on conversations with officials in Cyprus who have found the path toward settlement a difficult and frustrating one but who, for the most part, remain hopeful that a satisfactory answer will soon be found.

The current intercommunal talks between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots are seen by most of these officials as the only way out of a very thorny problem that has dogged the island's history since the Turkish invasion of 1974. The fact that such talks have not been productive in the past is blamed by Greek observers on the Turkish Cypriot side's past reluctance to comply with the UN resolutions concerning the Cyprus question.

Definitions

The issues revolve largely around the definition of "bizonality" and "biregionality." According to the Greek Cypriots, "Nicosia fears that by the use of bizonal the Turkish side envisages two separate states and they prefer the term 'biregionality' because it is more consistent with the federal solution they favor."

The first hopeful signs of a breakthrough came in February, 1977, when at a meeting between the then president of the republic, Archbishop Makarios, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, it was agreed that the intercommunal talks would resume in Vienna under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim.

The talks were to be based on four major guidelines.

Among other things the guidelines provided that Cyprus must be "an independent, nonaligned, bicommunal federal republic" with a central federal government whose powers and functions "will be such as to safeguard the unity of the country."

In a statement on the question of bizonality to Turkish Cypriot journalists in Nicosia last August, Mr. Denktash said: "In their zones or provinces, the federated or provincial governments will be completely autonomous for the prosperity and the well-being of the people, security, economy and social affairs. In the joint administration, Cyprus will be jointly represented. The powers and authority of the central administration will be those to be devolved to it by the federated states or provincial governments."

Comprehensive Proposals

At the Vienna talks, the Greek Cypriot side submitted comprehensive proposals on the territorial and constitutional questions, which they described as following the provisions of the guidelines agreement. The Turkish Cypriot side, on the other hand, did not submit proposals, arguing that basic differences over the interpretation of the guidelines must first be resolved.

The intercommunal talks soon reached an impasse and the initial hopes for a negotiated settlement were quickly dashed.

In April, 1978, the Turkish Cypriot side submitted its proposals following requests from the UN Secretary-General. These proposals favored setting up two separate political entities in Cyprus, each of which would have the right to sign separate treaties with other countries. The Turkish Cypriots suggested that each entity should have its own legislative assembly, central bank and defense force and that the federal assembly, which would equally represent both communities, should have very limited powers.

Deadlock

Although it holds roughly 40 percent of Cyprus, containing 20 percent of the island's population, the Turkish Cypriot side proposed that it relinquish just over 1 percent of the island's territory to the Greek side and to drop all claim to the narrow strip of no-man's land dividing the two communities. This was not acceptable, however, to the Greek Cypriot side.

In an effort to ease the resulting deadlock, the new president of the republic, Spyros Kyprianou, proposed the total demilitarization and disarmament of the island and the establishment of a joint Greek and Turkish Cypriot police force under the direction and control of an international UN police force. The Turkish Cypriot leadership did not respond to this proposal and a few months later announced in its special daily bulletin that it was considering a unilateral declaration of independence.

The current intercommunal talks between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots are seen by most of these officials as the only way out of a very thorny problem that has dogged the island's history.

Ten-Point Agreement

One year elapsed with no further signs of progress. But then, on May 18 and 19, 1979, President Kyprianou and Mr. Denktash met under the chairmanship of the UN secretary-general and concluded a 10-point agreement that was to form the basis for a fresh round of talks.

It was agreed that the talks would be based on the 1977 Makarios-Denktash guidelines and the UN resolutions on Cyprus. Priority would be given to the Greek resettlement of Varosha, the Greek name for the town of Famagusta located in the Turkish zone. The eventual demilitarization of Cyprus was also envisaged.

The intercommunal talks resumed on June 15, 1979, but broke down after only four sessions when the Turkish Cypriot leadership demanded acceptance by the Greek Cypriot side of the Turkish definition of the term "bizonal" state. The Greek side found this demand unacceptable and the talks again broke down.

The UN secretary-general subsequently proposed a number of alternative formulas in an effort to revive discussions. On June 6, 1980, the two sides finally consented to go back to the conference table. It was agreed that the talks would be opened with a statement giving the secretary-general's assessment of the common ground between the two parties.

The statement would contain references to the question of security and to bizonality, and each side would be allowed to give its own explanation of what it understood by these terms. Although Mr. Denktash rejected the proposal on the following day, the difficulties were eventually overcome and the talks opened on Aug. 9.

At the opening session, a list of the subjects to be discussed was presented by UN officials, including the resettlement of Varosha by its Greek Cypriot inhabitants under UN auspices, practical measures to promote goodwill and mutual confidence, and constitutional and territorial issues.

The UN proposals stressed further that the talks would be based on the four-guidelines agreement of February, 1977, and the 10-point accord of May, 1979.

For its part, the Greek Cypriot side pointed out that these talks should not result in any modification of the two earlier high-level agreements. It said further that it favored a federal solution of the Cyprus problem as envisaged in the February, 1977, and May, 1979, agreements. The federal state was to be made up of two, as opposed to many, constituent areas, and these areas were not to have the status of separate states. The central government was to have enough powers to ensure the federation's unity.

Originally, the Greek Cypriot side had proposed a multiregional federation but as a concession to Turkish Cypriot demands accepted a federation comprising only two regions.

In spite of the impediment caused by the dispute over bizonality, substantive discussions started on Sept. 16 on the future of Varosha.

At the end of the session the UN secretary-general's special repre-

sentative in Cyp... Hug... commented on ... goo... phere that prevailed durin... liberations but expressed ... optimism: "I do not expe... results. Taking into consi... the experience of the past ... magnitude of interests inv... the present problem, we h... cautious."

Meanwhile, Secretary-... Waldheim and other poli... servers stressed that agree... the return of Varosha to it... Cypriot inhabitants woul... positive step toward rea... comprehensive solution.

In early October, the t... dealt again with the thorny ... tutional aspect of the disp... old matter of a bizonal or ... al arrangement, which Mr... termed one of "the vital it... the agenda." They both ... their respective proposals ... subject and said they woul... them with a view to di... them at a later time.

Consideration of territ... sues began on Oct. 8. Accor... a UN communique, both ... again set forth their respect... sitions and a frank excha... views followed.

Caramanlis Seen Facing Challenges

(Continued from Page 9S)

took the sting out of post-junta anti-American sentiment.

Mr. Caramanlis pushed for foreign investment and special laws were passed to attract overseas business. Many Greek shipowners were also convinced to move their operations back to Greece.

The high status Mr. Caramanlis enjoys today contrasts with his pre-exile term as premier. When his party was defeated in 1964 Mr. Caramanlis was in self-exile in Paris after two political reverses.

In 1961 Mr. Caramanlis led his party to victory in a tough campaign.

He became a Cabinet minister in the 1950s and he took personal charge of reconstruction of civil war-damaged Athens and the development of roads and housing to keep pace with the burgeoning urban population. Marshal Plan funds financed the rapidly built modern infrastructure.

Constantine Caramanlis is one of the many Greeks who migrated to the capital in search of opportunity. He was born the eldest of seven brothers and sisters in the Macedonian village of Proti, near Serres. His father, a school teacher and tobacco grower, died when Constantine was young and Constantine had to take over responsibility for the family.

He managed to work his way through the University of Athens law school and began practicing law in Serres in 1935. His political career began when he was elected deputy for Serres of the Popular Party.

Despite his long tenure ... Greek capital, Mr. Caramanlis ... tains the distinctive Serres ... and emotional ties to rural ... He shares the strong or... faith and values of the older ... ation of Greeks.

He is respected for not inc... in traditional "rasfetti" or... ence peddling.

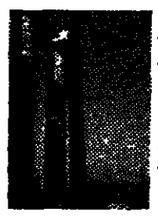
On a recent state vi... Romania Mr. Caramanlis ... ously condemned the Soviet ... vention in Afghanistan.

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هكذا من الأصل

...nking System Is Facing Basic Changes

...y Tom Marinelli

...NS — Greece's banking ...em is facing a fundamen... ...ucturing as the country ... for full membership in ...pean Economic Commu...

...many of the changes are ...ly mandated by entry into ...mon Market on Jan. 1. ...mbership will exert force... ...ures for reform. ...talyst that is expected to ...out changes in the bank... ...m will be the liberaliza... ...nterest rates, now set by ...rnment. ...eculiarities that character... Greek financial system ...fore or immediately after ...nd World War and remain ... to varying degrees. The ...n the opinion of many ob... ...now has a restraining ef... further economic develop...

...g the system's characteris... ...an excessive accumulation ...gs at commercial banks. ...ministrative determination ...est rates, highly detailed ...tive and qualitative credit ..., the absence of an over... ...ter market for securities. ...financing of the manufac... ...ndustry, and credit leak... ...ward consumption.

...rly 1978, in accordance ...decision by the ministry of ...ation, a committee was es... ...d to study the condition ...oblems of the Greek bank... ...em, particularly in view of ...ding accession to the EEC. ...ed by N.B. Charisso... deputy governor of the ... Greece, the committee has ...ed detailed analyses, re... and recommendations. the committee's conclu... as the assessment that pres... ...aknesses and the need to ...ize the Greek financial sys... ...ll gain greater prominence ...ately after the country's ...mbership in the Common ... Two reasons are given for

..., it will become politically ...tive for Greece to approach ... capita income levels of the ...mbers. Second, the free ...ent of capital, the establish... ...f EEC credit institutions in ..., the need for application of ...mmunity's strict anti-trust ...ions and the gradual liberal... and harmonization of ...'s external transactions, will ...bly subject the Greek econ... omy to more frequent short-term fluctuations.

Many of the present weaknesses arise from the way domestic savings flow into the system. Almost all the inflow is in the form of deposits with commercial banks. Moreover, the two major commercial banks, the National Bank of Greece and the Commercial Bank of Greece, absorb about 70 percent of total inflows into the commercial banking system.

Because the flow of funds did not guarantee an adequate allocation of financial resources for the economic and social development objectives of government policy, monetary authorities were compelled to take administrative action for the allocation, regulation and pricing of available financial resources in order to serve the development programs of the state and of specialized credit institutions.

The redistributive role of the monetary authorities has remained in practice throughout the postwar period.

The committee, which studied the Greek financial system, also concluded that the productivity of the country's banking system was lower than in most member countries of the Common Market. While noting conceptual difficulties in productivity measurement, the committee reported that there are indications that, in relation to the quality of services offered, the operating cost of Greek banks remains fairly high.

It said the country's banking system is "not characterized by inventiveness in devising new ways to offer its services. Furthermore, the fact that transactions are mostly conducted on a cash basis greatly increases the cost of banking services." Among recommendations were simplifying banking procedures and expanding the use of checks as a means of payment.

Reforming Greece's banking system will involve phasing out the practice of administrative controls and providing for a smooth transition toward a financial system where market forces would predominate. Also, the Bank of Greece, as central bank, would have to be empowered to change basic monetary policy instruments, such as interest rates, reserve requirements, and (if retained) credit ceilings, as it sees fit.

Eliminating the differentiation of interest rates will mean the government must consider abolishing indirect subsidization of manufacturing, handicraft, agriculture and exports through interest rates. Any remaining subsidies should burden the government budget, the study committee concluded. It also recommended in the report that with the gradual unification of interest rates, an effort should be made to revise and eventually abolish the complex system of commercial bank reserve requirements.

External transactions will finally have to be liberalized as a result of Greece's accession to the EEC. Among the requirements is the establishment of a foreign exchange market in Athens. Also, Greek monetary authorities will have to ensure the official quotation of the drachma in at least one of the EEC country's foreign exchange markets. Convertability of the drachma with other EEC currencies is to be achived by the end of 1985.

The committee's report formed the basis of further study at the ministry of coordination and a qualified version was accepted by the government. The monetary authorities have now set a team to proceed with the elaboration of the technical aspects of implementing the reforms in Greece's financial system.

It remains to be seen whether at a time of economic recession the rather undeveloped tax structure of the country will be able to raise the necessary funds, and whether the government will float adequate high-cost bonds with the general public to finance its deficits, if faced with full liberalization of interest rates and a fully competitive system.

If not, then a modest liberalization of the private banking sector alone may be approached, with the government retaining its substantial foothold in the financial flows (whereby the depositors subsidize government deficits through low-interest-rate treasury bills).

Shipping a Strong Sector

ATHENS — At a time when most European shipping fleets are declining, the Greek fleet continues to expand and, in the words of one major shipowner, to function as an "immensely important engine for the Greek economy."

Although the number of ships flying the Greek flag places Greece third in the world in registries, behind Liberia and Soviet Union, in terms of national ownership the Greek fleet is now the world's largest.

With about 4,500 ships and tonnage exceeding 50 million, Greece effectively controls more than 12 percent of the world shipping fleet.

"This," said shipowner Costas Carras, "is an area in which Greece, a small country, is definitely in the big leagues." Not only does shipping bring the Greek economy more than $1.5 billion in receipts each year, but its growth over the last 15 years — with the fleet almost tripling in size — has been almost unparalleled.

While the ownership of other fleets tends to be concentrated in a few hands, the Greek fleet is spread out rather broadly. Several internationally known names — Lemos, Livranos, Onassis, Niarchos, Carras — are large owners. But many of the roughly 700 Greek shippers own only one or two vessels.

In part, the fleet's success story reflects a traditional flair for the business. In part, says a former American merchant marine officer now stationed in Athens, the Greek shipowners have profited both from their ability to buy secondhand ships and run them profitably and from generous tax breaks in Greece.

Last year Greek shipowners paid only $50 million in taxes. But although they are now starting to be undercut by Far Eastern shippers such as those in Singapore and Hong Kong, for many years a strongpoint of the the Greek owners was their ability to put together relatively cheap but highly skilled crews.

"The problem of rising costs is one of the clouds on the horizon," said Mr. Carras. He pointed out, however, that 1980 has been a good year — successful enough at least to show that world shipping has recovered from its 1974-78 slump.

Other problems involve nautical training, which in the case of some older Greek officers, may be below standard, according to some observers. And there are troubling questions about the Greek merchant marine's accident record which, between 1970 and 1978, was three times higher than the world average.

Some Women Protest Their Role in Society

By Claire Lyon

ATHENS — Athenian women took to the streets this fall in the first-ever march for women's rights in this predominantly patriarchal society, demanding that they be given constitutional equality with men under Greek family law.

Women from 14 organizations banded together to form the Committee of Struggle for Changing the Family Law. The law, they claim, treats the country's 4.5 million women as second-class citizens.

Aliki Marangopoulou, a sociologist and president of the Union for Women's Rights, said that "since antiquity the plight of the Greek woman has been pitiful. Even in democratic ancient Athens she was merely the machine which produced the heirs for the male side of the family, and as such had to be kept at home out of possible contact with another man who might endanger the purity of the family line."

Difficulties

History has perpetuated the difficulties of the Greek woman. Even today the main objective of Greek girls is marriage. In the past, if a Greek girl did not marry, she became a great burden on her family. Her brothers could not marry before she was matched and dispatched from the home, and they, or her father, were obliged to provide a dowry for her. The law still calls for this today, although the practice is dying out.

The modern Greek woman, according to Mrs. Marangopoulou, is among the most daring in the world, professionally, but is still psychologically unable to overcome what Mrs. Marangopoulou characterizes as woman's feelings of inferiority in the family environment. Thus, says Mrs. Marangopoulou, the Greek woman is relatively willing to accept her status as the secondary member of the married couple.

"It is a preconception which will be hard to dislodge," Mrs. Marangopoulou added, "since from their earliest youth girls are obliged to help their mothers, wait on their fathers and brothers, while those same brothers are not expected to lift a finger."

A Greek woman, from a linguistic viewpoint, does not even have the right to her own name. While masculine surnames are written in the nominative case, feminine names are written in the genitive or possessive case, implying that the woman "belongs" either to her father or husband.

The double standard creates, on the masculine side, a "master" mentality, which is clearly reflected in the family law, some observers assert.

Despite the fact that the 1975 Greek constitution declares that men and women have equal rights and equal obligations, and although the family law must be changed before Dec. 31, 1982, to conform with this, the existing inequalities are the cause of the first stirrings of feminism in this country.

Under the current law a married woman's only right is managing the household. But her husband is responsible for all household decisions, including those concerning the upbringing of the children.

She may not undertake any form of business enterprise without her husband's permission and he may forbid her from holding employment outside the home in any capacity if he feels that this interferes with her responsibilities as a housewife.

As far as work is concerned, the letter of the law is rarely adhered to, as shown by the large number of working Greek women.

Upper Hand

In practical terms, also, women tend to have the upper hand in many respects, since men are held to want women to be dependent, considering it more feminine than the aggressive outlook of many women in the West.

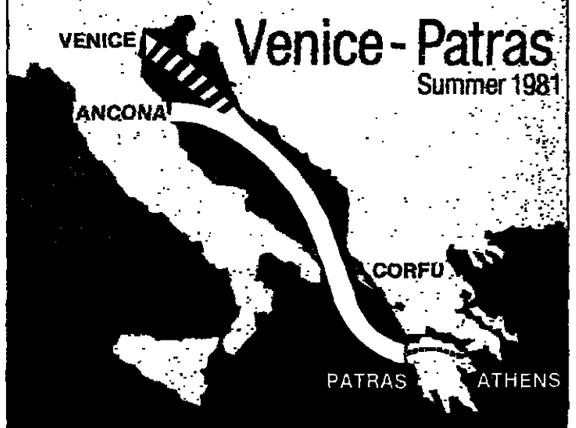
In 1976, the government formed a legislative committee, known as the Gazi Committee, to draft a bill to update the family law. In April, 1979, the Gazi Committee submitted its bill to the justice minister, who gave copies to women's groups for consideration and comment.

The groups submitted their proposals, but the bill still was not presented before parliament. During the summer-recess session of the House this year, a committee was proposed to change parts of the bill the minister considered incompatible with Greek reality.

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NEW FORMS OF ENERGY

We have two objectives in the decade of the '80s. First, we wish to make the utmost use of domestic sources of energy. Second, to keep up the brisk pace of research related to our quest for new forms of energy, we are endeavouring to substitute lignite, river waters, solar energy and wind power as well as geothermic and nuclear sources for oil.
In point of fact, in the decade covered by the years 1980-1989 it is planned to add 41 new units with a total installed power of 7,814 megawatts, to the PPC's network.
Of these units, 26, with a capacity of 2,914 megawatts, will be hydroelectric and 12, with a capacity of 3,600 megawatts, will be lignite-fired, while 2 units, with a capacity of 700 megawatts, will operate on imported coal. Finally, plans are in hand for a 600 megawatt nuclear power station by the end of the period. We are simultaneously pushing ahead with research work, studies, and planning connected with the utilization of solar energy and wind power. Exploration and investigatory studies are being pursued in various parts of the country to locate geothermic fields. Also, in cooperation with the National Energy Council and the Scientific Research and Technology Service, we are drawing up plans for the installation of experimental electricity generating units using the sun and wind as energy sources.

OIL: TO PROVIDE ONLY 2% OF PRODUCTION

On the basis of prospects based on the energy programme for the '80s, the production of energy from the PPC's interlinked network will total 41,000 million kilowatt-hours in 1989 (that is more than double the comparable production figure for 1979). Of this total 36,500 million kilowatt-hours, that is, 89%, will derive from the utilization of lignite and the hydraulic potential of rivers, while the output from oil-burning stations will be restricted to 1000 kilowatt-hours, that is, to 2.5% of total output. If these targets are achieved, the Greek economy will greatly benefit, since the outflow of foreign currency for the purchase of oil will likewise be significantly restricted.
Finally, coal will be the new fuel we shall use for the first time in the electricity supply sector. It will be imported, and it is expected to be the source of 3,500 million kilowatt-hours (in other words, it will account for 8.5% of total production).

A GREAT TASK

All these endeavours will add up to the continuation of the great task performed in Greece by the PPC throughout the 30 years of its existence. Without exaggeration, it is a task that may well be described as colossal. It is enough to reflect that the electricity generating sector of the country's infrastructure produced a total of 223 thousand kilowatts in 1950, a figure that had grown to 4,872 thousand kilowatts by 1979.

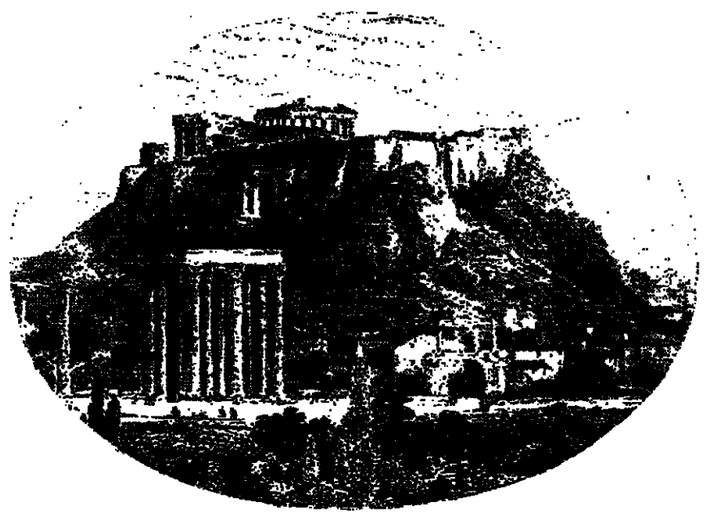
Today there are 10.012 towns, villages, and hamlets throughout Greece supplied with electric power; put another way, 99.15% of the population of the country is served by electricity. The PPC has made a striking contribution to the development of all areas of our economy: agriculture, artisan industry, manufacturing, and commerce.
In sum, the PPC's activities over the past 30 years have vastly improved the living standards of the Greek people.

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Textile Industry Sets Hot Pace Among Greek Exports

ATHENS — Greece may not be among the hot spots for the high-fashion world, but its textile industry is its biggest exporter, and Greek-made ready-to-wear clothes can be found on the racks of stores around the world.

Lazaros Efraimoglou, president of the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry and himself a textile expert, said the country last year exported almost $700 million worth of textiles in yarn, fabric and garments, of which $570 million went to the European Economic Community.

"This shows that we can compete both in price and quality with highly developed industrialized countries with a long tradition in textiles," Mr. Efraimoglou said, adding that "up to now we have been obliged to self-limit our exports to the EEC, so there is a possibility for even greater expansion."

Textile manufacturing in Greece is one of the oldest branches of industry. The largest sector, cotton, was the first to be established, more than 150 years ago, and remains the largest exporter with 110,560 tons of natural cotton yarn sent abroad in 1979, along with 32,769 tons of natural and artificial cotton fabrics.

Fashion designer Yannis Tseklenis, whose name became known in the United States and Britain when he began franchising his fabric and dress designs 15 years ago, said he is disappointed that more Greek textiles are not used for manufacturing ready-to-wear clothes in Greece for export abroad under Greek label.

"We have some of the most exquisite silk, so good that the Italians are trying to buy something like 80 to 90 percent of it in its raw state to blend it with Thai or Chinese silk," he said. Mr. Tseklenis claimed that much could be gained if the silk were spun and woven in Greece and made into garments.

He also praised Greek knits, which have been promoted and modernized in the last 10 years.

The designer said that many opportunities to expand the fashion side of the industry are lost through the short-sightedness of Greek manufacturers, who have followed a policy of making up garments under contract to large foreign groups rather than concentrating on the full, yarn-to-store process themselves.

Costs Were Lower

The main reason for this, Mr. Efraimoglou said, is the small size of Greek textile units. "Also, when the practice of subcontracting started, Greek labor costs were considerably lower than in the rest of Europe, attracting the foreign chains to this country and providing a risk-free income for the Greek businessman," he added.

Mr. Tseklenis, 43, built what he called "a mini fashion empire" during the 1960s and early 1970s. He folded it when he lost his left arm to cancer. With a small number of Greek designers working abroad, such as James Galanos in the United States, he put Greece on the prestige fashion map. He still strongly believes in promoting Greek fashion both through designer names and through the Greek label on exported goods. "We have been exporting $200 million to $300 million worth of ready-to-wear goods per annum, and over the last seven or eight years only about 5 percent of these have carried a Greek label," he said.

Among the other names in the fashion industry is Michail Pelotof, who in addition to being among the new wave of young Greek couturiers, is also a member of the artistic committee of the National Opera of Greece.

Mr. Pelotof, a native Athenian, who studied stage management, photography and costume design in Rome, began his fashion-show career in Paris. He returned to Athens in 1976 where he opened a traditional high fashion house. At the same time his pret-a-porter collection took shape under the trademark of Rene Tapis, who is Pelotof's main designer.

The relative conservatism of the Greek sartorial habits has for years held back the quick turnover of the fashion industry that exists in other European countries. Whereas hems may rise and fall in Paris and London, in Athens they remained modestly below the knee for years after the mini trend hit other parts of Europe.

Now that they are climbing again, Greek designers have to offer an in-between length, such as a long sweater-dress with a skirt for the more conservative dresser, Mr. Tseklenis said. His own eye-catching fabric designs were met with some suspicion by Greek women until they realized that these prints, inspired each season by a different theme, were selling abroad like hotcakes.

The light cotton-cheesecloth dresses in ethnic styles, which has gained widespread popularity elsewhere since the days when young long-hairs discovered them in Greece, may be most recognizably Greek, but ready-to-wear and even high fashion could follow them, in Mr. Efraimoglou's opinion, if the right blend of imagination and marketing were applied to the excellent raw materials available.

One government-funded body that is trying to do just that is the Export Promotion Organization. Its general manager, Constantin Haratsaris, said its aims are to take Greek designs and product abroad and to help the small producing units by providing information on market trends. "Our whole aim is to boost Greek exports," he said, "and to do this we must introduce Greek manufacturers to the large foreign buyers for instore promotions or for exhibitions."

—C.L.

Inflation Plaguing Economy

(Continued from Page 9S)

that of the other democracies of Europe," he said when the treaty of accession was signed in May, 1979.

According to a high Foreign Ministry official in Athens, "We realized that sooner or later the EEC would become a nucleus for a European federation and we wanted to make sure that Greece would be an integral part of an integrated and politically democratic Europe." After all, he added, "this is where we belong."

But Mr. Caramanlis' desire to link his country to the West may have led Greek officials to play down the problems of adaptation that full membership is expected to bring. Although allegations by leftist groups that EEC membership will cause uncontrolled price increases, widespread unemployment and a crippling invasion of foreign capital are clearly unrealistic, one Western diplomat warned that "those Greeks who think its all going to be gravy could be in for a surprise."

Painful Adjustment to EEC

"It will be a hard test of the Greek economy's readiness," said the diplomat, pointing out that the country's antiquated banking system, its dependence on export controls and other protectionist measures, its fragmented agriculture and its underdeveloped manufacturing sector will make adjustment to the EEC a painful, if rewarding, process. Such guarded pessimism, however, is not shared by George Kontogeorgis, the minister for EEC affairs and the country's first EEC commissioner when membership takes effect Jan. 1. Mr. Kontogeorgis says he looks foreward to accession with "great optimism," in part because he thinks Greece has already made the major adjustments, in part because "we will be forced to learn how to swim in deep water."

Mr. Kontogeorgis believes that the new EEC relationship will force Greece "to deal successfully with the remaining problems of organization, financing and investment." But although he admits the existence of problem areas, he appears convinced that the major hurdle has been cleared. The Greek consumer will not suffer much, he says, because inflation has already brought Greek food prices quite close to European levels. Furthermore, he continues, 18 years of association with the EEC means that 68 percent of customs duties have already been abolished, and the accession treaty gives Greece five years to eliminate — in six installments — the remaining 32 percent. "We do not expect any dramatic changes," he told a visitor earlier this fall.

Other Greeks are less sanguine. "The Greek economy is not really geared to the EEC," said one Greek politician. He said that the predominance of artisan-type firms, as well as an industrial regional imbalance — one- third of Greece's population, 40 percent of its enterprises, and half of its industrial labor force are now located in the Athens-Piraeus area — would limit the country's ability to harmonize quickly with the economies of the nine other member states.

Family-Owned Enterprises

With a few exceptions in the sectors of basic metals, cement, tobacco, textiles, chemicals and paper, most Greek enterprises are family-owned and in need of more professional management. Indeed, under the pressure of growing EEC and Third-World imports, many companies that are not internationally competitive are likely to be forced out of business or led to accept foreign investment capital that would enable them to use better their potential productive resources.

Although Greece's continuing rate of inflation may have already eliminated much of the gap between Greek farm prices and farm income and those in the rest of the community, and although it is now generally believed that for the most part Greek agriculture is complementary rather than competitive with EEC agriculture, the transition to full Common Market membership is not expected to be painless in this sector.

One problem is that social customs have left Greek agriculture highly fragmented, causing it to lose the benefits other countries have enjoyed from savings resulting from scale and automation. In particular, a lack of organization in the livestock and dairy sectors could mean a severe hardship for producers once subsidies and other protectionist measures are abolished.

Radical Changes Considered

Membership in the Common Market, however, has forced the Greek government to start thinking about making radical changes in exchange controls and banking. The treaty of accession to the EEC commits Greece to making the drachma convertible by 1985 (at present the drachma is fixed daily against a basket of currencies) and to introduce an interbank exchange market by the end of 1980.

The question of dismantling the intricate series of banking rules and regulations that was set up after the civil war in the late 1940s, but gradually became permanent, would appear to be even more crucial. The present system — a complicated network made up of scores of different interest rates — is thought to have stifled the development of a healthy capital market and acted as a negative influence on the investment sector at a time when productive investment is severely lacking.

Most well-informed Greeks appear to believe that, despite the pains of accession, full membership in the EEC will be advantageous

Construction: Key Sector

ATHENS — Large sections of Greek industry are directly tied to or influenced by construction activity. Industries in this category include cement, steel mills, marble quarrying and processing and, to a lesser extent, ceramics, plastics, woodworking and glass.

The estimated contribution of Greek technical firms to the Greek balance of payments in the form of such items as profits and fees is estimated to be at least 20 percent. In addition to its domestic importance, the Greek construction industry plays a significant export role. Greek engineering firms are now working abroad primarily in the Middle East and in certain African countries, with Saudi Arabia, the Arab Emirates and Libya among the most important.

In size, Greek construction companies range from small partnerships to large construction concerns that can undertake complex projects both inside the country and abroad. Skapanens, Edok-Eter, and Odon-Odostromaton are among the 10 largest Greek construction companies, whereas Archirodon and and I.S. Latsis are the largest Greek-owned concerns operating primarily outside of Greece.

The Archirodon group of companies has rapidly expanded its scope and volume of work within Greece as well as in Sandi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Greek firms have managed to build very successful business relationships with countries of the Middle East, where they have earned substantial contracts for large construction and engineering projects.

In Saudi Arabia the Darham-el-Riyadh railroad to be completed in 1981 and the Jeddah port development are being undertaken by major Greek contractors in joint venture. As are most projects of this kind, the outlook for continuing Greek participation in countries of the Middle East and Africa, where a Greek technical presence is already pronounced, is very favorable.

Greek construction companies are currently negotiating participation in contracts for construction of an entire new city in Dubai, warehouse and port facilities in Kuwait and a highway and bridges in Saudi Arabia, among others.

Stability, But '81 Election Is Held Crucial for Future

(Continued from Page 9S)

ter question of the monarchy, for legalizing the Communists, and for leading the country back into parliamentary politics, according to newspaper editor Takis Lambrias. As president, he is seen even by his critics as a guarantee of institutional stability.

Mr. Caramanlis' successor as premier, George Rallis, is described by observers as lacking charisma. Certainly a major foreign policy gain like Turkish concessions in Cyprus would strengthen his hand. The premier, 62, whose father and grandfather also served as prime minister, has internal party troubles as well, facing a challenge from Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff.

In 1977 the Pasok movement doubled its votes to win 25 percent of the vote and 93 seats in parliament. Many believe that a major reason for the party's gains was the crisis of confidence toward the West that followed the failure of Greece's allies to keep the Turks out of Cyprus in 1974.

On the economic front, the opposition cites a 25-percent inflation rate and the declining purchasing power of those with fixed incomes.

Supporters of the party in power say that the country's economic problems are the result of the downturn in the international economy and point to the rapid growth rate that was enjoyed until recently.

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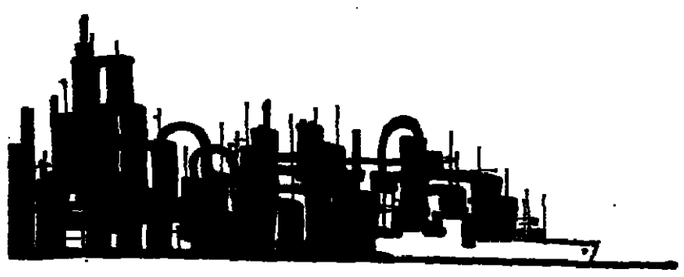
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nging Olympics Back Home Is Still a Live Issue

Catherine Dane

ENS — The Greek government's campaign to e Olympic Games back birthplace is more than ise in nostalgia. When nt Constantine nlis, then premier, pro- our years ago that the should return perma- to their original home. estion met with little re- Revived last January in to the International e Committee just as pol- d inflation appeared to pardizing the Moscow os Angeles Games, it to strike the right note. must save the Olympic om commercial exploi- from economic prob- rom world political and ical disputes, from glo- ing and professional- Mr. Caramanlis wrote.

ough the Olympic ideal rhaps invented by 19th- y admirers of the Greeks, s no doubt the ancient ics, first held on the of the Alpheus River in .C., had more to offer just athletic spectacle. Against a background of religious celebration, diplomatic maneuvering and fairground crowds, the athletes had a chance to pursue some of the things the ancient Greeks enjoyed most: competition, individual excellence and lasting fame.

Mr. Caramanlis' crusade to ensure the survival of the Games does not seek to hold modern Olympics in the ancient sanctuary. Instead the government has offered a choice of three coastal sites, each of about 1,200 acres, in the Western Peloponnesus.

Possible Permanent Site

"Any one of these could become a permanent site for the Summer Olympics, and a neutral autonomous state administered by international sports bodies," said Achilleus Caramanlis, the president's younger brother, who is undersecretary for sports.

The government is thought to prefer a location at Kaiapha, a 30-minute drive from the ruins of ancient Olympia, where sports installations could be concealed among pine trees and where an ideal site for an Olympic village exists on a wooded hillside above. But the decision is up to the IOC.

After a helicopter tour of the area, an IOC official said the project was "perfectly feasible."

A four-member committee is due in Greece next month to make a detailed examination of the sites and discuss financing — expected to come from all nations that take part in the Olympics — and the proposed extra-territorial status of the sites, a distant echo of the truce declared for the ancient Games.

"If all goes well, we should like to stage the first Greek games in 1992," Achilleus Caramanlis said. "It may well be possible four years earlier, but it would be pushing things." The final decision will be made next February at the IOC congress to be held in West Germany.

Daunting Difficulties

The plan has received the backing of the Council of Europe, which declared recently the Games could be saved only by returning to the "source, the spirit and the site that nurtured them."

But the logistical difficulties are daunting. To cater for media representatives and visitors, Greece would probably have to double its existing hotel capacity at a cost of more than $2 billion, even at today's prices, and embark on a large-scale program of road construction and, possibly, harbor improvements in an area that has remained relatively undeveloped. The government envisions spreading buildings around the Peloponnesus to preserve the environment and to give visitors a chance to sample more of Greece than the Olympics.

Greek officials are also aware that the IOC usually prefers to hold the Olympics in sizable cities with a range of facilities. Athens, site of the first modern Olympics, organized in 1896 by the French baron, Pierre de Coubertin, may well be an alternative location.

The capital is due to host the European Games in 1982 at a $250 million arena now under construction. Athens also has the resources to stage team competitions, sailing and water sports.

urism, Big Revenue Earner, May Shift From 'Quantity' to 'Quality'

NS — Despite a general nturn in 1980, Greek re still counting on the ctor as a major revenue r future Greek develop- deed, behind the dark ere is a silver lining that icate that a long-sought- from quantity to quality ay finally have appeared eek horizon.

ther developed Western Greece has suffered from rgy-related recession y reduced travel and in- r fares. Statistics for the nonths of this year regis- drop of 11.9 percent in rivals as compared with period in 1979.

heless, despite the decline ls, total receipts from rose in the same period. upplied by the Greek Na- urist Organization (EOT), it foreign exchange earn- n tourism in the first half actually rose by 14 per- f the increase is due to rices, which are likely to keep total 1980 earnings from tourism at their 1979 level despite the current crisis. But officials at the tourist office are also convinced that the socio-economic status of this year's visitors to Greece is higher than in previous years.

"In other words," said Prof. George Daskalakis, EOT president, "there may be less people but they are spending more." The figures so far this year appear to indicate a new trend in which "quality" tourism would replace the "quantity" tourism of the past, he explained.

Foreign Earnings

Over the last five or six years tourism to Greece and its islands has grown by leaps and bounds. Between 1974 and 1979, for example, the number of arrivals grew by 154.3 percent. The growth from 1.9-million arrivals in 1974 to 5.8 million in 1979 represented an average annual increase of 14 percent as compared with a European average of 3.5 percent in the same period.

During the same years foreign currency earnings increased by more than 190 percent, making tourist receipts in 1979 the second-largest source of foreign income after that of exports. Indeed, high earnings from tourism — more that $1.6-billion in 1979 — are together with other invisibles such as remittances from emigrant workers and shipping proceeds a major compensatory factor in a balance of payments that is in deficit.

Nevertheless, in the past much of the attractiveness of Greek vacations was limited to low-income tourists with little spending capacity. And today Greek planners are setting their sights on a more profitable income; in the United States, for example, said Prof. Daskalakis, the target group is families with incomes above $25,000.

Incentives Plan

To make travel to Greece and its islands even more attractive, EOT has been trying to beef up services and a plan of incentives to prospective hotel builders has also been adopted. At the end of 1979 Greece had 3,744 hotels with 267,000 beds and another 167 hotels (25,000 more beds) were under construction. Camping grounds and rooms-to-let provided space for another 100,000 people.

So far, however, the incentives plan has somewhat backfired, there has been overbuilding in Athens itself and a developing glut has led to a countervailing attempt to decentralize, with one major target being Chalcidice, the three-pronged peninsula in northern Greece that offers sparkling waters, pristine forests and somewhat cooler summer temperatures.

Another goal is that of reducing one-country dependencies in certain areas. Corfu, a long-time favorite watering place for the English, suffered greatly from the sterling crisis a few years ago, convincing planners that diversification is a must.

Prof. Daskalakis, who is also president of the permanent tourism commission of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Developement, pointed out that lagging investment in tourism is a problem common to most developed countries. In some ways, Prof. Daskalakais said, Greece is better off. Hotel facilities increased by 8 percent in 1977 and by 5 percent in the two successive years in comparison to lower growth rates elsewhere.

Actually, one of the most worrisome aspects of the current tourist decline, Prof. Daskalakis said, is that American tourism has dropped drastically in Greece, by 48.4 percent in the the first six months of this year.

"This is a great blow," he said, even if the fall in American visitors has affected Greece less than the rest of Europe.

Statistics show that in terms of foreign exchange earnings one American tourist is worth 3.7 Europeans. As the headwaiter in a first-class Athens restaurant put it, "For us the worst American tourist is better than, one, say, from Germany or France."

Leading Jewelry Firms Set Sights on New York

ATHENS — Greece's two leading jewelry firms, uncertain of the future but undismayed by the recession, have set their sights on the U.S. market and have opened shop in New York.

Ilias Lalaounis last year opened his own store on Fifth Avenue. This fall Zolotas inaugurates a New York office that will coordinate sales of jewelry and accessories traveling with the "Search for Alexander" archaeological exhibit.

Mr. Lalaounis and the Zolotas, relatives but rivals for the past decade, have made Greek jewelry an attractive proposition both for the very rich and for design-conscious buyers on a budget. Both have stores in Paris, a string of outlets around the Aegean tourist haunts and other sales points abroad. Mr. Lalaounis rates among Greece's top 70 exporters.

"A large proportion of my regular clients are Americans, so moving across the Atlantic was not such an jump. It has proved its worth already. With the recession this year, American visitors to Greece are noticeably fewer," Mr. Lalaounis said.

What inspired the Greek jewelry business to develop from a local handicraft industry to an export trade thought to be worth more than $300 million annually? Mr. Lalaounis ascribes it to tourism.

"It started when the foreigners began coming around 1950. Those first visitors weren't necessarily well off, but they worshipped ancient Greek culture and gave us the impetus to make the first reproductions of ancient jewelry," he said. Years of stability when the price of gold remained at $35 an ounce kept prices constant while interest in jewelry increased.

As the business grew, Greek goldsmiths working abroad began to return home. "We learned a tremendous amount in South America and brought back many techniques," said Andreas Dimitriou, one of about 15,000 craftsmen working in small ateliers around Athens.

"But I like to think there must be something in us that we inherited from the ancient Greek metalsmiths. My apprentices never seem to have any arts background. Some of them come straight from looking after sheep in a village, but they have a natural aptitude."

Reproduction or adaptation of the ancient goldsmiths' work has remained the backbone of the Greek jewelry trade. Zolotas was awarded the right to make official copies of treasures in Greece's museum collections, ranging from 3,500-year-old Mycenaean rings to Byzantine and medieval earrings and necklaces.

"Those anonymous ancient craftsmen have few equals today, either in creativity or technical ability," said Maria Papastamou, who runs Zolotas. "We've always been proud of being the only firm authorized to help our heritage survive in this way."

"And this is what is taking us to America," she said. "We've been asked to make official reproductions of four pieces and 43 adaptations from the Macedonian treasures from Vergina. These will travel with the exhibit for the next two years starting from Washington in November and going on to Chicago, Boston and San Francisco."

Mrs. Papastamou is the great-niece of Efthymios Zolotas, who founded the firm 96 years ago. Mr. Lalaounis, a nephew of the family, worked with Zolotas until 12 years ago when he set up his own business.

OAED

Greece is at the threshold of its accession to the EEC, which will take place on 1-1-1981. Many public services are trying to synchronize the activities and the spirit of Greek people with what exists in the countries of the European Communities. The Manpower Employment Organization (OAED) is responsible for the modernization of the technical and vocational training sector and the sectors relating to the equalization of Greek employees with their colleagues in the United Europe.

Particularly, the OAED's activities aim at helping the employees in the four following sectors:

Vocational Guidance

The OAED through this service, spread all over the urban centers of the Country, helps young people to choose the occupation that suits them best and which has an adequate demand in the area where they live, so that they will not meet the problem of unemployment.

Vocational and Technical Training

The OAED offers the opportunity of technical and vocational training to the greatest part of the Greek labour force. Particularly, the OAED trains unskilled workers aged 18 to 46 in the technical professions. Thus, it helps thousands of Greek employees, who meet problems owing to low wages, to receive higher wages and improve their social status. The trainees do not have to pay fees. Instead, during the period of their training (6-9 months) they receive the wage of an unskilled worker and are covered by insurance without any charge.

In addition a large number of young people (14-20 years old), who could not attend University can be trained in the Schools and the Centers of the OAED.

The Schools and the Centers of the OAED are spread throughout all Greek cities and supply the area with thousands of skilled technicians. The young trainees are paid during their training, lasting from 3 to 4 years.

Work Placement

Through the Employment Services operating all over the country, the OAED places every month a large number of the unemployed in suitable jobs. Greece fortunately has the lowest rate of unemployment in Europe.

Regular and Extra Benefits

The OAED grants regular unemployment benefits to the unemployed during the period of unemployment and extra financial support to many categories of unemployed. Benefits are also granted to people who, due to exceptional circumstances (floods, earthquakes, etc.) have lost their jobs. The OAED also grants family benefits and military benefits.

We should also note that the OAED tries to expand, improve and modernize its services. It establishes new Employment Services as well as new training Centers and Schools and updates the training programs to a level equal to those at the European Communities.

Greek hospitality and French "art de vivre" open their doors in Athens on November 1st, 1980.



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Papandreou's Promises a Political Question

ATHENS — Newspaper headlines and political conversationalists refer to him simply as Andreas, and the Athenian taxi drivers need no street address to get to his home in the plush Athens suburb of Kastri where he lives with his American wife.

Indeed, both for his critics who see him as opportunistic and erratic and his admirers who term him brilliant and charismatic, there is little doubt that Greece's principal opposition leader, Andreas Papandreou, is probably the most controversial and compelling figure today in Greece.

As leader of the anti-American Panhellenic Socialist Movement that is the rapidly growing rival of the conservative, ruling New Democracy Party, the 62-year-old American-trained economist could conceivably end up as premier when elections are held here in 1981.

So the main question on many peoples' minds is whether he would follow through on his promise to end all alliances with the West, to close U.S. bases in Greece, and recommend to Greeks that they vote "no" on a referendum he would hold on Greece's fast-approaching Common Market membership.

Uncertain Answers

Greeks appear uncertain over the answer to that question, and many people here note that Mr. Papandreou's position on the European Economic Community has indeed softened as full membership, scheduled for Jan. 1, 1981, draws near. But several politicians, journalists and businessmen queried on the subject said they believe Mr. Papandreou means business on his continued opposition to NATO.

The scion of an illustrious Greek family — his father was premier and leader of the now-defunct Center Union Party — Mr. Papandreou has been a controversial figure since the early 1960s when he returned to Greece from the United States where he was a department head at the University of California at Berkeley.

A controversial economics minister in a government headed by his father in the mid-1960s, he was alleged to be involved with a leftist conspirational group within the Greek Army called Aspida. These charges were never proven. But two years later, when Greek colonels installed a military dictatorship, he was arrested and, he believes, exiled and spared from death only because of international and U.S. pressure.

Secret Combat Groups

Even today suspicion remains as to Mr. Papandreou's long-range intentions. Early this month Defense Minister Evangelos Averof used a front-page article in Akropolis, a conservative Athens newspaper, to accuse Mr. Papandreou of organizing secret combat groups that would eventually be used by the socialist movement to establish a one-party totalitarian state.

Mr. Papandreou himself says Mr. Averof's charges have more to do with internal problems in the New Democracy Party. But comments that Mr. Papandreou made at a recent International Socialist meeting in Corfu, that the Panhellenic Socialists would not be "satisfied with a simple parliamentary majority," were regarded by some as ominous.


Andreas Papandreou

Speaking in a book-lined office from behind a cluttered desk, Mr. Papandreou explained his nonalignment policy by saying that in all its modern history, "Greece has never been able to determine its own course in world affairs; it has always been a client state."

In recent decades, he said, the country has been economically and politically dominated by the United States. He believes key events in the 1960s, such as his father's resignation, forced by King Constantine in 1965, and the 1967 military coup "can be laid at the United States' doorstep." And while he admits there is no documentary proof, he believes top U.S. officials were involved in the attempted 1974 coup in Cyprus that led to the Turkish invasion of that largely Greek island.

According to Mr. Papandreou, Greece's Western alliances have therefore failed to pay off. But this does not mean that he wants to turn East. The three major goals of his party, he says, are to bring Greece real national independence; to democratize the country through a decentralized bureaucracy, freer trade unions and a greater citizen role in local government; and to set up a socialized economy, which he seems to visualize as a mix of nationalization and Yugoslav-style self-management.

Although he clearly wants to keep his options open, few well-informed Greeks seem to believe that he to form an alliance with the pro-Moscow, Greek Communists who share his anti-NATO views.

"I think that Papandreou in power would be less of a bogeyman than he is in the opposition," said Helen Vlachos, the liberal newspaper publisher. Mrs. Vlachos said that she does not share the double-faced image some Greeks have of the reportedly changeable Mr. Papandreou.

She insisted that "he appears to be a highly logical man," one who has done well at all that he has attempted.

Those with reservations about Mr. Papandreou said that he is too ambiguous about important issues, such as the Common Market, and that his hybrid party of old-style liberals and genuine Marxists may find policy making and government far more difficult than protest.

But with the nationalist arguments of the Panhellenic Socialists, its support of consumer issues and its championship of widespread economic cooperatives, Mr. Papandreou appears at least to have created what one observer recently termed, "the first Socialist party in Greek history with genuine popular roots."

— S.G.

From Roast Thrushes to Hamburgers and Doughnuts

ATHENS — The ancient Athenians, according to Aristophanes, feasted on roast thrushes and honey-cake; but their modern descendants have moved on to pizzas, hamburgers and doughnuts.

Such transatlantic eating habits, promoted by a faster pace of life, are threatening Greece's traditional leisurely lunches and late-night dining.

"Fast food is on the verge of a breakthrough here. People haven't got so much time to sit around these days in a restaurant or *taverna*. They're usually on their way somewhere," said Tony Vertopoulos, who worked for a hamburger chain in New Jersey before opening a fast-food establishment in the center of Athens.

Aside from the restaurants, Greek or international, there is a wide range of choice in eating places around Athens. *Patisseries*, open all day, offer an endless array of cakes and homemade ice cream; dairy shops serve rice pudding and eggs to order. Late-night restaurants whose speciality is chicken broth and tripe soup stay open into the small hours.

Unpretentious Taverna

But the traditional place for dining out is the unpretentious taverna.

Something of this tradition survives in *kouzoukia*, small eating places favored by Athenian intellectuals, with a restricted menu, a family atmosphere and attentive service by the owner.

Elsewhere, the taverna has extended its range to grills and appetizers, and bottled wine is almost always available, as is retsina — the resinated wine of Attica — from the barrel. Taverna food never varies much, but has become so basic a part of Greek life that supermarkets now sell it on a carry-out basis.

But the neighborhood pizzeria is now an acceptable alternative, particularly among the young or families with small children.

"One of the main attractions is that pizzas are cheaper. You can get a whole meal on one," said Lazaris Adrianopoulos, owner of a pizzeria. "And you don't sit around for ages while you wait to be served. Much of my pizza trade is for people on their way to and from the cinema and theater."

The taverna keepers are philosophic about the growth of the pizza business. "Pizza and fast food are for the daytime," said Yannis Koulouris. "People come to my taverna to spend an evening with their friends. Nothing's going to stop the Greek enjoying sitting about eating a lot and drinking a little wine. And you can't make yourself at home in a pizzeria the way you can here."

The tavernas have remained family businesses where the clients generally expect to be greeted by name, and noisy informality prevails. Although they are no longer glorified wine cellars with sawdust on the floor, a sheet of paper is still spread over the tablecloth and unhurried service is part of the ritual.

"Eating is still the favorite form of entertainment in Greece, like drinking is in other countries," Mr. Koulouris said. Greeks drink a modest amount compared with other wine-producing nations, but are among Europe's biggest meat consumers. The change from vegetables and olive oil to beef and butter is thought to account for a rapid rise in heart disease over the last two decades, and eating too much is so common that the government runs television campaigns warning against gluttony.

"It's quite understandable. People here didn't have the chance to eat as much as they wanted until quite recently, and they're still making up for the lean years," said an Athens doctor.

Greek children are still encouraged to become inveterate consumers of sweets and snacks, on the principle that a plump child is a healthy one, and doughnuts and hamburgers have a special appeal for urban teen-agers. One doughnut chain has developed more than 300 outlets in two years, from supermarkets to doughnut bars which also serve sandwiches, soft drinks and coffee, almost exclusively to tourists and the young.

"Doughnuts have taken off because they're cheap and simple," said Emmanuel Protonotarios, owner of a doughnut chain. "It's not just that they're foreign and so, fashionable. They have a Greek ancestor in *loukoumades*."

Loukoumades

Loukoumades, bite-sized doughnuts served hot with syrup and cinnamon, used to be sold from small shops beside cinemas all over Athens. Now they have all but disappeared.

Mr. Protonotarios manufactures doughnuts in a newly constructed factory, following an American recipe sent over by a relative who owns a bakery. "I was convinced they could be a great success over here, with proper marketing," he said.

If doughnuts can replace loukoumades, hamburgers may eventually drive the *souvlaki* — slivers of meat from a spit, wrapped with tomato and onions in a pancake — off the streets.

— C.D.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION (OGA)
A pioneering Organization in Europe

What is OGA?
The Agricultural Social Security Organization (OGA) was established in 1961 and is a government agency that provides for the social security of farmers and, in general, of all those who live and work in the villages or small towns in the country.
Nineteen years of continuous activity and successful operation have contributed to both the alleviation of insecurity of the rural Greeks, as well as providing them with financial and moral support. To the farmer, cattle-breeder, fisherman or whoever lives in rural areas, the word OGA signifies hope, relief and substantial assistance to cope with the hard realities of their every-day life.

What does OGA do and how does it operate?
OGA is quite an original organization in both its structure and the services that it offers. The basic points in which OGA differs from all other "traditional" social security organizations, are the following:
a) *No social security contributions are collected.* It is to be noted that 80% of OGA's yearly expenses are covered from public sources and government subsidies (amounts covered by the public) and only 20% from contributions of the farmers themselves.
b) *The application of simplified and anti-bureaucratic procedures in order to determine, distribute and pay all benefits.* OGA's Central Administration operates in a simple manner. Its staff consists of merely 360 employees. In order for the Organization to be able to handle the vast number of individuals insured—which indeed has no precedent in Greece—modern electronic equipment, as well as efficient organizational systems are used, such as the standardization of documents, the original system of contribution liquidation, and the innovation of following-up with insurance policy changes, pay-out slips, etc., in a manner that renders the correct and speedy management of insurance processes possible.
c) *The adoption of a pioneer de-centralized management structure*, which allows OGA to work with approximately 6,500 Municipal and Communal Secretaries all over the country, who, in turn, together with judicial and state workers, are a great asset to the overall approach of OGA's activities.

OGA's activities
After continuous expansions and improvements of the social insurance system in all fields, OGA
a) Gives old-age pensions to approximately 500,000 old men and women and to approximately 100,000 people who have been disabled through accident or illness, or to people who are disabled by birth. As to the significance of these numbers, it should perhaps be mentioned, that **OGA gives pensions to more people than all the other social security funds put together.**
b) Provides health care to all its insured members and their families, at no cost. Approximately 300,000 people per year receive hospital treatment at OGA's cost.
c) Covers all Greek farmers by insuring their production against any and all hazards, starting from the most basic and common adverse weather conditions (hail, ice, gale and flood).
d) Gives, on behalf of the Ministry of Social Services, family benefits to all large families, whether rural or urban.

OGA's expenses and sources of income
OGA spends tremendous amounts of money yearly in order to realize its programs. In 1979 its expenses rose to approximately 16 billion Drs. and it is anticipated that with the recent increase of doubling pensions, its expenses will rise to 32.3 billion Drs.
The following is a brief account of the distribution of OGA's expenses:

	Billion Drs.	%
a) For old-age and disability pensions	21	65
b) For hospital care and contribution to medical/pharmaceutical care	6.8	21
c) For compensation against damages and agricultural production protection	3.4	11
d) Other expenses and reserve funds	1.1	3
	32.3	100%

OGA's yearly income exceeds the amount of 32 billion Drs. today. The following is a breakdown of income, according to source:

	Billion Drs.	%
a) Contributions from the public	14.7	46
b) Government subsidies	10.5	32
c) Contributions from the farmers	7.1	22
	32.3	100%

It is quite evident from the above analysis, that OGA's income for the realization of its wide program for the protection of the rural population, is not derived from contributions of the insured parties themselves, but rather from sources that are largely outside the circle of the people it protects.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (in million U.S. Dollars)

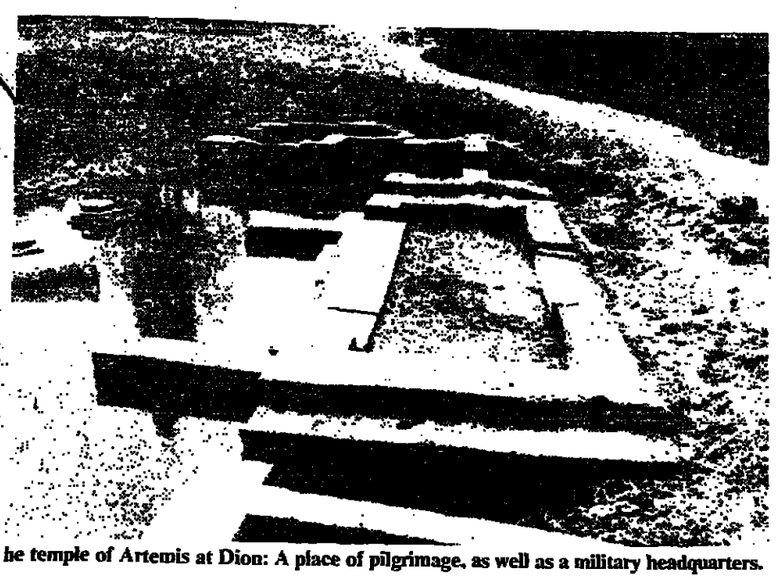
ASSETS	1979	1978	LIABILITIES	1979	1978
Available Funds	647	402	Capital and Reserves	80	35
Loans and Advances	809	881	Provisions	17	13
Investments	67	65	Deposits	1,302	1,020
Sundry Accounts	63	29	Sundry Accounts	177	109
	1,586	1,177		1,586	1,177
Contra Accounts	920	733	Contra Accounts	920	733
	2,506	1,910		2,506	1,910





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he temple of Artemis at Dion: A place of pilgrimage, as well as a military headquarters.

EEC Entry Is Likely to Change Role of Agriculture

By Evelyn Vera Diack

ATHENS — With Greece becoming a full member of the European Economic Community next year, the impact on the country's agricultural sector is likely to have far-reaching effects, politically as well as economically.

Although still officially called the "primary sector," agriculture has in recent years taken a back seat to industry, mainly because of inconsistent policies applied by governments that were worried more about the political influence of the rural population and neglected the key issue of restructuring the sector.

Despite the extensive emigration, mostly to West Germany, during the 1960s, internal migration to the urban centers, and a shift to industry, agriculture still employes about 670,000 people or about 24 percent of the country's economically active population.

A well-orchestrated electoral campaign in 1977 by the Pan Hellenic Socialist movement against Greece's full membership in the Common Market is asknowledged as having succeeded in convincing a large number of traditionally conservative farmers to switch their allegiance and helped that party double its strength to 25 percent of the vote.

Promised Benefits

The fact that the promised benefits from Common Market entry will not be easily or immediately forthcoming, at least not in the first few months, could lead to further disaffection and changes in the country's political mosaic, since general elections are due in Greece next autumn, at the latest.

Economically, the farmers still have formidable obstacles to overcome. Unlike industry where tariff barriers have gradually been dismantled, the harmonization of Greek agriculture with that of the Common Market suffered from the seven years of military dictatorship during which part of the association agreement remained frozen.

The accession agreement provides for a general transitional period of five years for the agricultural sector, seven years for fresh and processed tomatoes and fresh and preserved peaches.

The community's common agricultural policy aims at increasing productivity in agriculture, ensuring a high standard of living for farmers by maintaining the prices of farm products at reasonable levels, and generally at stabilizing the market for agricultural products and facilitating product marketing. It will start being applied to Greek agricultural products immediately after accession.

But alignment of prices of Greek products to those of the EEC will be completed gradually during the transitional periods, as will the grant of EEC income allotments to Greek farmers.

Integrating Agriculture

According to Prof. Adamantios Pepelassis, governor of the Agricultural Bank of Greece, it can be argued that, for the first time, Greece faces the problem of integrating agriculture with the rest of the national economy. This, he says, urgently requires a consistent long-run strategy to alleviate the burden of the unfavorable terms of trade between agriculture and the other sectors and eliminates or restricts the gap between agricultural and urban incomes.

What is perhaps little appreciated by the Greek farmers is that the positive effects are not really automatic and that once the appropriate institutional framework is set up, much of the effort will have to come from them. Despite the improvements already made, the structural problems of Greek agriculture persist, and constitute a serious limiting factor for the full exploitation offered by the common agricultural policy.

According to a survey by the Agricultural Bank of Greece, about 10 million acres, or 30 percent of Greece's total area, are under cultivation. Of these, 60 percent are in plains with the rest in mountainous or semi-mountainous land, most of which is submarginal in terms of productivity.

Grazing land and forests accounting for another 20-million acres are still of limited productivity as infrastructure and technology for such activities have remained comparatively backward.

Farm Holdings

But it is the size of farm holdings, coupled with fragmentation into many small parcels, that has had a far more restrictive impact on land productivity. The survey showed that about 80 percent of the country's 1-million farms have a size of less than 12 acres, with the average size of about nine acres as compared with an EEC average of 24 acres.

As a consequence, it is difficult to apply rational production methods or make economic use of agricultural machinery with high production costs as an end result.

Prof. Pepelassis says policy measures designed to encourage consolidation of scattered holdings and joint-venture farming have somewhat improved the situation but on the whole have not given rise to the expected results. He believes the institution of joint ventures in agriculture must be expanded both through financial incentives and by popularizing the advantages of these ventures to the farmers.

He also says more efficient use of water resources would lead to a higher output level and increased factor productivity, especially as far as fruit and vegetable production is concerned. This, however, presupposes the elaboration of an integrated irrigation program within the framework set by the regional development plan.

Legislative Bills

The ministry of agriculture has prepared a number of legislative bills aiming at institutional innovations that will facilitate larger farm size. Such measures include the distribution of state-owned land holdings to landless families and promotion of group-farming.

At the same time, the country's 7,000 cooperatives are developing a new face and are preparing themselves to play a key role both in production and marketing. Furthermore, credit policies, subsidies, product development, and, among others, technological changes are all being brought under a more rational policy as specified in the 1978-82 five-year plan for economic development.

The greatest danger, Prof. Pepelassis says, will be faced by marginal farm holdings and the livestock sector. While the marginal farms could be gradually eliminated in combination with occupational rehabilitation incentives and financing, the chronic problemns of the livestock sector will be more difficult to deal with.

Abolishing subsidies on feedstuffs, he says, would almost completely extinguish any profit margin for cattle breeders. An analogous situation would arise for fresh milk and dairy produce as a result of current low productivity, extensive subsidization and protection against EEC imports.

Despite a continuing decrease in the percentage contribution rate of Greek agriculture in gross domestic product (it fell from 23.1 percent in 1960 to about 14 percent last year), its importance in terms of labor employed and participation in the volume of exports remains high.

Agricultural exports in 1979 totaled $1.27 billion, accounting for 32 percent of the country's total exports. The main agricultural products that are exported are fresh and preserved fruits and vegetables, tobacco, cotton, and wine. About 40 percent of agricultural exports are absorbed by EEC countries but represent a very small percentage of the community's total agricultural imports.

Agricultural imports consist basically of stock products and feedstuffs such as beef, condensed milk, corn, and soya flour which represent approximately 67 percent of the total. About 30 percent of the total such imports come from the Common Market.

In a study, Prof. Xenophon Zolotas, governor of the Bank of Greece, argues against the premise that the relatively less developed structure of the Greek agricultural sector will lead to additional problems for the common agricultural policy.

He points out that Greek products are largely complementary to the community's and that in any case the small volume of Greek agricultural output precludes the possibility of keen competition over a wide range of products.

Specifically, regarding products of which the EEC produces a surplus (such as soft wheat, barley, wine, meat and dairy products), Prof. Zolotas argues that there is no problem since Greece's output of most of these products barely covers domestic demand and in some cases, such as meat and dairy products, large quantities have to be imported from abroad.

...bs Reveal Advanced Culture

...S — A spate of archaeal discoveries in northhas shown that Alexan...reat's homeland was just a provincial back... days before the kings ...nia came to dominate ...orld.

...nia wasn't undeveloped by hillbillies in the age ... as the ancient writers ...lieve," said Prof. Dimi...ermanlis of Salonika. "The fact is that ar... is only beginning to get ...ure of the region as it ... the Macedonians be...eaders of Greece in the ... B.C."

...om the tomb of Alexan...er. King Philip II, at Vergina four years ...ted that some of the best ...nters, jewelers and sil... worked for the Ma...obility before 336 B.C., ...ip was assassinated on ... an expedition against ...

...finds last summer from ... discovered by chance at ...en bulldozers moved in ...new industrial zone out...ika, included fine pot... metalwork dating from ...ic period two centuries ...r. Pantermanlis' own ex... at Dion near Mount ...have revealed a flourish...ous center of classical ...

...gina, Prof. Manolis An... has started to uncover a ...b in the 39-foot-high ...at contained Philip's last ...ace and two other graves. ...h tomb, a 24-foot stone ...pears to have a facade ... free-standing columns, a ...feature in Macedonian ...chitecture. Its discovery, ...ip against Philip's tomb, ...ght to Mr. Andronikos' ...it he has found the burial ...of the Macedonian royal

Fifty miles away at Sindos, Greek archaeologists have opened 67 graves built of stone slabs. Some had gold and silver jewelry, including a gold funeral mask, and in one was a bronze helmet ornamented in gold.

"The dead were buried in their finery," said an archeologist. "Some graves were plundered in antiquity, but apart from the metal objects, we have good-quality imported Attic and Corinthian pottery. It's clear the area was in the Greek cultural mainstream."

The cemetery lies in a region called, in ancient times, Migdonia — a land where rivers were said to bear gold — but the site has not been associated with a particular city, the archologist said.

At Dion, where Alexander made sacrifices before setting out against the Persian empire and Philip raised monuments to Macedonian war heroes, Mr. Pantermanlis has uncovered a series of temples indicating the site was for centuries a place of pilgrimage, as well as a military headquarters.

Wealth of Coins

The archaeologists have turned up a wealth of coins, inscriptions and statues, as well as architectural remains: a broad, paved street lined with shops, and Roman baths complete with mosaic floors and pink marble tubs.

The waters at Dion may even have had curative properties, for statues of Aesculapius and his family were found. More of a surprise was a group of three temples, one dedicated to Artemis and two to the Egyptian goddess Isis.

"We had a great stroke of luck. In one of the shrines to Isis, in her role as goddess of fortune, we found the statue intact, still standing upright in its place," Mr. Pantermanlis said. "An inscription on an altar outside the building left no doubt about the identification."

At the other end of Greece, on the south coast of Crete, a Greek-American team of excavators has explored what may be the earliest known Greek temple, dating to the 10th century B.C.

Three Later Temples

The archaeologists, directed by Joseph Shaw of Ontario Museum, were digging at Kommos, long known as a Bronze Age harbor of the Minoans. But hidden among the sand dunes were three later temples, built one on top of the other.

The earliest seems to have been a simple rectangular room with a bench along one wall and fragments of protogeometric pottery lying near a paved threshold.

"It seems to have gone up some 200 years after the Minoans abandoned the prehistoric town," said an excavation spokesman.

Another protogeometric temple on the island of Euboea, located and surveyed but not yet excavated, was bulldozed out of existence by contractors building a summer home for a high-school headmaster, after a bureaucratic mix-up.

The Ministry of Culture started legal proceedings, but an official sighed: "Prosecuting people won't help us find out about the building. Every trace of walls and fill has disappeared. All we can do now is sink a few trenches in the adjacent plot and hope to come up with something."

Bronze Age Shrine

But it was a Bronze Age shrine at Knossos in Crete that came up with the oddest find of all: clear evidence of cannibalism practiced by the ancient Minoans.

British archaeologists unearthed a jumble of human bones piled in the corner of a room in a Minoan townhouse. Some bore fine knife marks like butchers' cuts.

"There seems no doubt that this is the first evidence of cannibalism in Aegean archaeology," said Prof. Peter Warren of Bristol University, who directed the dig.

—C.D.

...rfu Remains Popular With Tourists

...Mandy Lawther

...U — Once named Depa... the Greek word for ...e and an allusion to the ...hape, Corfu is still one of ...beautiful and increasing...r islands off the coast of ...t is situated north of the ...lands west of Albania and ...nd other ways it stands ...m them.

...he centuries Corfu has ac... refinement and sophisti...at are the natural prod...e union of the great civili...hat have inhabited the is... ...ombined with its rich ...ent of natural beauty and ...ntial simplicity. Corfu's ...ttractive combination of ... has made the island im...popular with tourists.

...ugh it is now part of Corfu is steeped in historic ...rs of the many peoples ...e previously inhabited it. ...luence of those peoples is ...evident in the English ...n architecture, the French... ...antounia" houses and bal...he Byzantine churches and ...es, Venetian steps and ...ents. These somewhat hap...styles seem to blend togeth...rm a unique and intriguing ...

...abundance of strong con... ...n Corfu makes a great im... ... many a visitor to the is...le island's geography varies ...usly from north to south ...ile dense vegetation leads ... rocky peaks as Mount Pan... ...r in the north, southern lower slopes form a softer landscape.

The central valley of Corfu is lush and green and constitutes fertile ground for growing the fruits and vegetables that lie in profusion on every market stall. The island has a temperate climate that provides conditions ideal for the growing of lemon, orange, pomegranate and olive trees, the latter producing 50 percent of the island's trade.

All over the island the juxtaposition of imposing ancient architecture alongside large modern hotels and numerous villas in varying stages of construction is equally dramatic. The capital, Kerkyra, has its share of first- class hotels for those seeking luxury. Sophistication combines with simplicity on Corfu and the Achilleion Palace, a mansion built for the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, has been converted into a casino and night spot that is situated atop a hill south of Corfu Town.

Sandy Beaches

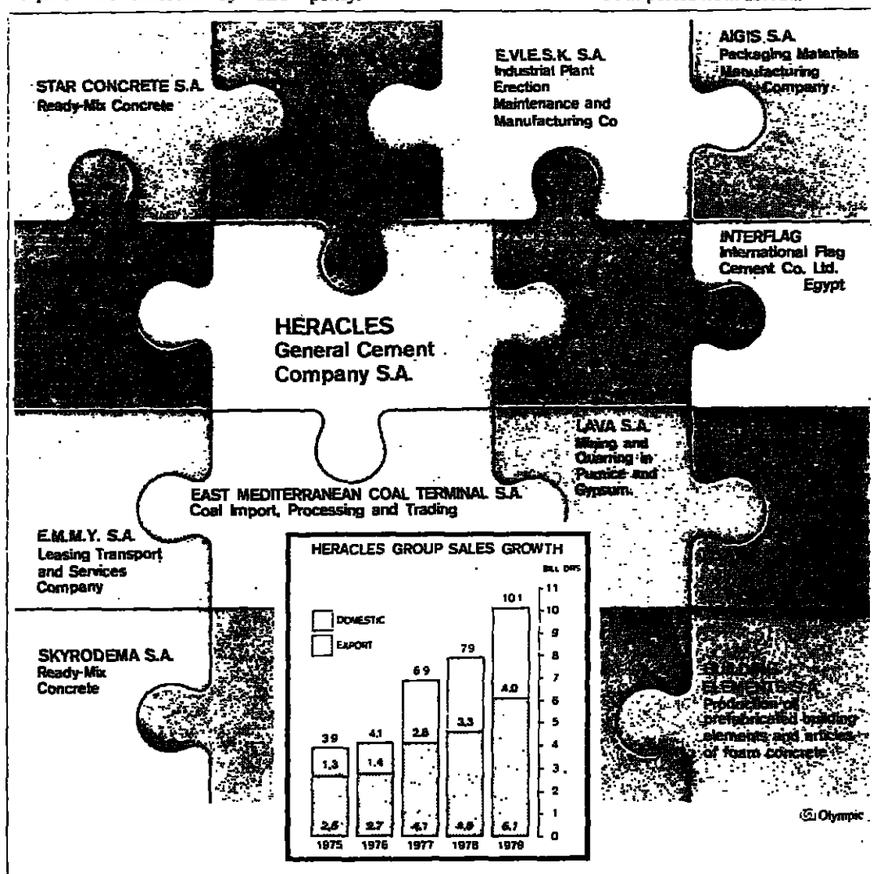
The sandy beaches and crystal-clear bays of the west coast of Corfu, particularly at Glyfada and Paleokastritsa, are a great attraction and regular buses serve the area. Water sports are a major feature of the region.

Corfu is no greater than 70 kilometers in length and is between 4 and 30 kilometers wide. Mopeds or scooters for hire abound and haggling over costs is quite accepted. Thus equipped, the way is paved to the seemingly unchanging villages of the interior.

In such villages a visit to one of the tavernas where the local men sit and discuss the state of the world over a cup of Greek coffee and ouzo is worthwhile. It is here that the true food and hospitality of Corfu can be found.

While in Kerkyra, the narrow streets, the flower-laden balconies and the many tavernas whose tables spill out onto the streets provide a constant source of entertainment in the Old Town. Dancing is an optional extra and often performed free of charge by the Corfiots who will appear from nowhere, take the hand of strangers, and invite them to join in the merrymaking.

Corfu has accepted and indeed welcomed the ever-increasing influx of visitors to the island. It has adapted accordingly by having an airport built on a jetty that reaches into the sea. Yet the island's essential individuality has prevented it from total submission to tourism.



What do all these companies have in common?

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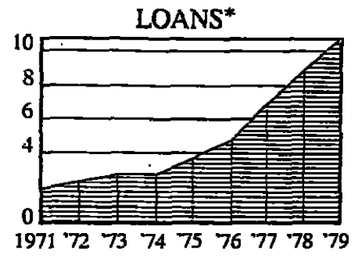
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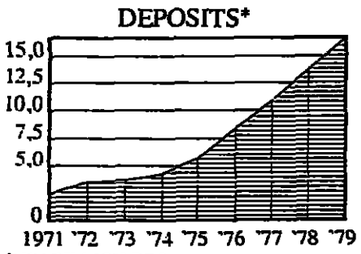
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Melina Mercouri Keeps The Faith as an Activist

By Theodora Lurie

ATHENS — "Where are the children of '68? Where are those children who did so much to stop the war in Vietnam? Where are those children now?" The child-radicals have traded in their marching boots for jogging shoes, but Melina Mercouri has kept the faith. The actress, who is best known for her role as the brash-but-nice prostitute in "Never on Sunday," has devoted most of the last 13 years to political activism.

"I abandoned my acting career the day the junta took over Greece," she said, referring to the 1967 military coup. "From then on, my biggest concern, my life work was to fight for the resistance, attend meetings and rallies, wage my little battle in exile. I didn't do any theater at all during that period, and the one film I made ["The Rehearsal"] was for our cause."

Ms. Mercouri was such an active opponent of the regime, publicly urging tourists to boycott Greece, that the colonels threatened to revoke her citizenship. She divided her exile between Paris and the United States, but returned to Greece when democracy was restored in 1974. Three years later she was swept into parliament as a deputy of the main opposition party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, or Pasok. Since then she has, so to speak, brought the war back home.

In her first speech she lashed out at government-controlled television, and urged citizens to join her in refusing to pay electricity bills as a protest against the television tax. She still does not pay her electricity bills. "Television could be such a useful, educative tool here, after so many years of darkness," she says. "But instead, all we get are these horrible foreign TV serials and pro-government newscasts."

Ms. Mercouri created a stir by insisting on her right to wear trousers in the male-dominated parliament, and by raising a fuss over the lack of private toilet facilities for women deputies. She is a vocal exponent of an equal rights bill that is currently blocked in parliament. Ms. Mercouri is a popular figure among her constituency in a working-class district of Piraeus, a 40-minute car ride from her elegant Athens apartment.

The 55-year-old activist has fought for improved sewers, anti-pollution measures, day-care centers and improved social services.

Ms. Mercouri frequently accompanies Pasok leader Andreas Papandreou, a longtime friend, to international Socialist meetings. The anti-Western party is expected to make gains in next year's national elections.



Carol Brown

Melina Mercouri

The granddaughter of an Athens mayor and the daughter of a former leftist deputy, she views her political commitment as a legacy. "I was born into politics; that's all they talked about in my house," she said. "So I grew up with very strong feelings for my country, and an awareness of its needs and problems."

Her last feature film was in 1977 — "A Dream of Passion," directed by her husband, Jules Dassin. Since then, her acting has been sporadic and confined to the stage: a season of Brecht plays, which she "took to the masses" in the Greek provinces, last winter's highly successful production in Athens of Tennessee Williams' "Sweet Bird of Youth," and this summer's acclaimed performance in "Orestes," presented at the ancient outdoor theater in Epidaurus.

Reduction in Oil Imports Soug

ATHENS — Greece's energy policy emphasizes the development of domestic sources and the reduction of dependence on imported oil.

Lignite and hydrocarbons are the main indigenous energy sources, and the government is pursuing a policy of maximizing their development. At the same time, the possibility of introducing natural gas in Greece is being examined, while plans to use coal for electric power production and industry are progressing. Meantime, a study is under way for the country's first nuclear power plant.

Greece's first oil well is due to go into production next year, and by the end of the year the government plans to invite international oil companies to bid for drilling rights. Foreign companies are being invited to participate in Greece's hydrocarbon exploration and development program to speed the government's search for domestic oil and gas.

26 Percent

Currently, lignite and hydrocarbons provide 26 percent of Greece's energy needs, versus 74 percent from imported oil. This year's oil imports, from the Soviet Union, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Esso, amount to about 10.5-million tons.

"From the moment we entered into the oil crisis, we have been studying the possibility of switching from oil to other sources of energy for various uses of the Greek economy," said George Pappas, secretary general of the ministry of industry and energy and president of the government's energy council.

Maximum development of Greece's lignite resources is possible through the 1980s, but after then known domestic deposits of lignite are not able to sustain a higher share for lignite as an energy supplier, Mr. Pappas said in explaining the broad outlines of Greece's energy policy.

"We will develop perhaps a bigger percentage of our hydroenergy resources," he said, pointing out, however, that as a Mediterranean country, Greece has a small rainfall and no large rivers. Thus, hydroelectric energy in Greece requires big reservoirs and big dams, an expensive undertaking suited mainly for peak-hour production of electricity.

Prinos Field

Commercial production at the Prinos Field in the north Aegean Sea next spring will provide Greece with its first domestic oil. But the deposit is small, the oil has a high sulfur content, and the life of the field is estimated at only ten years.

Maximum oil production from Prinos is put at 1.1-million tons a year for seven years, and average production over the ten years will

Local Resources To Be Developed

supply Greece with only 10 percent of its energy needs, Mr. Pappas said.

Hydrocarbon exploration is being conducted offshore in the Ionian Sea as well as on the mainland. The program is under the direction of the public petroleum corporation. The decision to invite international oil companies to participate in Greece's oil exploration program was made in late August, and documents for a tender call by the state oil company are now being prepared.

But even if oil or gas is found in commercial quantities, it will take several years to develop a new field. In the meantime, Greece is negotiating with Britain for the purchase of two 350-megawatt coal-fired power units. The government is seeking an agreement for a long-term supply of coal as part of the deal to award the power plant contract to British suppliers.

Once under way, the coal program would require about 2-million metric tons a year. This would easily double by the end of the decade, Mr. Pappas estimated. To import this coal at minimum cost, the government is considering construction of a coal port and terminal, and formation of a special fleet of ships to haul the coal from distant sources. The ships would be operated by a private company.

The possibility of introducing natural gas into Greece is also being studied by the government. The gas would be mainly for domestic users and industrial needs, with a small percentage being used for electric-power production. There are two possibilities for transporting natural gas to Greece by pipeline, one via a linkup with the Algeria-Italy trans-Mediterranean gasline, the other through a linkup to Soviet gas via Bulgaria.

The government has already determined that the connection for Algerian gas is feasible. The project would involve a 110- to 115-kilometer undersea pipeline between the Otranto Strait area of southern Italy, and Corfu. Continuing across Corfu, the line would again go underwater for the short distance to the mainland, and continue south to Athens.

In late September, Mr. Pappas headed a delegation to Algeria to discuss conditions for supply of the natural gas. It was the government's first meeting with the Algerians to discuss the matter, and another Greek delegation is expected to go to Algeria before the end of the year to continue the talks.

Mr. Pappas said the September talks were "very general," and involved discussion of a 20-year agreement. He said Greece is seeking 1-billion cubic meters a year for the first five years, billion cubic meters a yea that for 15 years.

Plans for obtaining natu from the Soviet Union are advanced. But the Greek g ment will soon have talks w Soviet Union to discuss the s Mr. Pappas said. In additi government is considering opment in Athens of a term receive liquid natural gas, M pas said.

"When we achieve thes grams for coal and gas, w probably reduce oil imports percent," Mr. Pappas said.

Greece's nuclear power pr is proceeding with a study conducted for the public corporation by Ebasco Servi

Under a two-year agre signed last March, the Am company is conducting search, and doing feasibility ies of type and size of the station. The company als advise on preparation of spe tions, bidding documents ar clear legislation.

On a much smaller scal government also is studyir uses of solar, geothermal and energy.

—T

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A Monumental Fight to Survive

ATHENS — The Acropolis, the artistic mecca of most visitors to Greece, has had a tortured existence: Over the centuries it has been subjected to wars, earthquakes and plunder — by groups ranging from barbarian invaders to British diplomats — and under a long period of Ottoman rule saw its gleaming temples turned into mosques and, in one case, into the Turkish commander's harem.

Today, however, the ruins of the buildings that represent the pearls of Classical Greek architecture and the major remnants of the Athenian Golden Age are facing their most serious challenge. Air pollution and the continuing onslaught by tourists have threatened the monuments' survival and have led the Greek government to take drastic and expensive measures to ensure their continued existence.

Literally the highest point in the city, the Acropolis, which sits atop a 512-foot hill, occupied a key place in the military, political and religious affairs of ancient Athens. Today only four major buildings remain: the Propylaea, the Acropolis' fortified gateway; the Temple of Athena Nike; the Parthenon; and the Erechtheum, an Ionic temple considered to be the Acropolis' most sacred sanctuary.

3-Million Tourists

These days, however, the 3-million tourists who visit the Acropolis each year will find that much of the Erechtheum has disappeared or is hidden behind intricate metal and wooden scaffolding. A detailed restoration plan, expected to take at least 10 years to complete, has called for the removal of statuary and its eventual replacement with copies. Late last year the famous carytids, or marble maidens, were removed from the south porch of the Erechtheum to the Acropolis museum. And parts of the building itself are in the process of being dismantled for reassembly later.

The Parthenon, the massive Doric temple that once housed a giant statue of the goddess Pallas Athena, has also been subjected to new rules. Visitors to the Acropolis are no longer allowed to clamber unimpeded over the temple's ruins.

Three years ago, several statues were replaced with fiberglass copies, and a small wooden roof was built to protect what remains of the west frieze. In a few years, dismantling and reassembly work will begin there too.

The measures adopted by the Athens government also include new regulations regarding local city traffic, local industry and residential heating. A few years ago Athenians were ordered to switch over to light fuel oil for both heating and bus transport. There are also plans to move industry from the immediate area and to close down a nearby coal-burning plant. But while these measures may help, they will not eliminate all the negative effects of modern-day life.

Drastic Measures

"The fact is," said George Dontas, director of the Acroplis, "that unlike the cells of the human body, marble does not regenerate itself."

He said that drastic measures were made necessary by the imperiled state of the monuments' marble, adding that a major cause of damage to the Acropolis is the high content of sulfur dioxide in the Athenian air.

Athens has been growing at such a rapid rate that experts estimate air pollution — largely from high-sulfur heating fuel and automobile gasoline — increased by between 50 and 100 percent over the last decade.

The biggest threat to the monuments comes from what archaeologists call acid rain, Mr. Dontas said. Sulfur dioxide fumes combine with water to produce sulfuric acid, which eats away at the marble's surface, transforming it into highly perishable gypsum or plaster.

Suggestions to cover the entire Acropolis with a plastic dome were deemed impracticable, and researchers have not yet found a protective resin to adequately protect the ancient statuary, Mr. Dontas said.

One major problem was the mistaken use by earlier restorers of iron clamps to reinforce or reconnect the Acropolis' marble blocks.

Titanium Clamps

The ancients, who used no mortar in their construction, employed iron only if it were isolated by lead, Mr. Dontas said. Pre-World War II restorers failed to take such precautions, and since iron oxidizes — rusts — when it comes into contact with air and water — causing both weakening and expansion — the marble is also threatened from within. Thus, dismantling and reassembly, with expensive but durable titanium clamps, has become necessary.

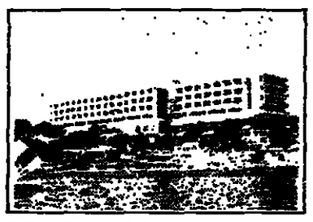
Embarrassed by a short-lived fund-raising campaign by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Greek government began to move. The present program is expected to cost at least $15 million, and while a promised special budget for the Acropolis has yet to be approved, Mr. Dontas said President Constantine Caramanlis had promised "unqualified financial support."

—S.G.

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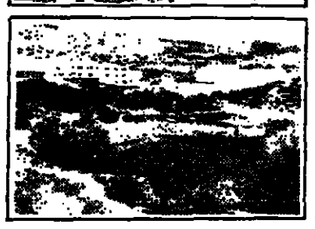
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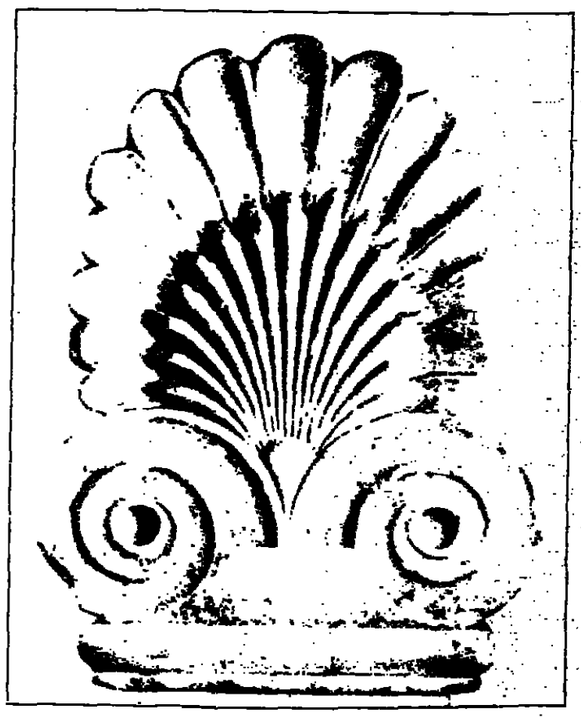
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Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 17 Friday, October 31, 1980 **

n in Oil Imp

NESS NEWS BRIEFS

eyland Workers Vote for Strike

United Press International

– Workers at British Leyland voted by a narrow majority vor of a strike that could cripple the ailing automaker just o be on the verge of a comeback with its acclaimed new

ials said that just over 35,000 manual workers voted to ernment-owned company's offer to increase pay by 6.8 union's demand is for a 20-percent increase — but 31,000 against a strike, and the company called it a split decision. fficials will decide Monday whether to call a strike. any's offer stinks," said Joe Harris, a union official at a ull which voted against a strike. "But given the current ate and stocks of unsold cars, the workers here do not right time to take industrial action." Said Sir Michael chairman of British Leyland: "We cannot pay a penny von't pay a penny more."

Build Truck Plant in Tennessee

Reuters

TON — Nissan Motor Co. said Thursday it will build a plant near Nashville, Tenn., to produce Datsun trucks by plant, Nissan's largest investment outside of Japan, is to 00 vehicles a year and employ about 2,200 people. nyon, president of Nissan U.S.A., said that about 40 per- llar value of the parts for the trucks would be purchased in ates, but power train parts initially will come from Japan. an Takashi Ishihara said there were no plans to build cars States.

rn, 2 Japan Firms in Disk Pact

Reuters

K — General Electric, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. tor Co. of Japan and Thorn EMI of Britain said they joint ventures to introduce video disk systems in the Unit- te 1981.

the joint ventures are a program distribution and artistic ompany, VHD Programs Inc.; a video disk manufacturing D Disk Manufacturing Co., and a disk player manufactur- VHD Electronics Inc.

Firms Form Major Woolens Group

AP-Dow Jones

Four French companies specializing in the production of olen garments announced Thursday they intend to merge to ding French group in the field with sales of almost five ($1.15 billion).

terms of the merger, Societe La Lainiere de Roubaix will he three holding companies of the Prouvost group which ady own 44.6 percent of La Lainiere's capital. One of the panies controls 9 percent of world trade in wool and has th Africa and Australia. The new group is to be called . and will have a workforce of 21,500. La Lainiere had a idated profit of 35 million francs on sales of 1.545 billion first half of this year, compared with a loss of 5.5 Million s of 1.5 billion francs in the same 1979 period.

Buy Toshiba's 30% in TV Venture

AP-Dow Jones

— Rank Organization said it had agreed in principle to buy 's 30 percent share in a joint British color television manu- ture and that Toshiba, of Japan, would take over the main g facilities at Plymouth, employing as many of the current ossible. Details of the terms and and other conditions were

venture, Rank Toshiba Ltd., was started in 1978. The two st September said the arrangement was not viable. Subse- k offered to sell its 70 percent stake in the venture to Toshi- tead offered to sell Rank its stake.

n Group to Offer Insurance Abroad

AP-Dow Jones

) — Canadian Reinsurance Co. said a group of 29 Canadi- and reinsurance firms has formed the Canadian Overseas sks Association, COIRA, to develop a broader market for urance abroad.

IRA will provide coverage for Canadian firms that export rvices. The company said COIRA anticipates that it will be ved in property and casualty insurance of projects under mainly in Africa, Central and South America in the Middle a.

ofits Down; Full-Year Loss Expected

Reuters

)AM — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said it expects a loss in ng March 31 because prospects for the remaining two quar- avorable. It said prospects are unfavorable for passenger se of the world economy and increased tariffs.

t half, ended September 30, net profit declined to 79.4 mil- ($38.75 million) from 92 million guilders in the half last igher second-quarter earnings not making up for the first million loss. The airline had a net profit of 15.3 million year.

ETBA

Oils Spur Sharp Drop In Wall Street Prices

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply Thursday in active trading as the oil and gas group, undercut by surprise Canadian budget proposals, suffered a harsh setback. Semiconductor stocks were also hard hit on a bearish industry forecast.

Analysts said with interest rates expected to rise and the outcome of next Tuesday's U.S. presidential election between President Carter and Republican candidate Ronald Reagan hanging in the balance, there was little to stimulate buying. And the Canadian news knocked out agroup that buoyed the market for months.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 11.43 points to close at 917.75, its lowest since July 17. Declines led advances three to one as volume rose to 39 million shares from 37.20 million Wednesday.

There was little reaction to the government's report of an increase in the September Index of Leading Indicators.

Analysts noted the market drop brought the Dow Jones industrial average below 920, which had been considered a support level. Hildegard Zagorski of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said as a result, "there is a good chance we will drift down to 900."

National Semiconductor was active after a block of 135,500 shares crossed at 37½. It said the recession continues to hurt the whole semiconductor industry.

Scope Industries was higher. The company late Wednesday declared a 5-for-1 stock split and raised its quarterly dividend payout on pre-split shares to 80 cents from 65 cents.

W. Germany Said Warmer To EEC Plan

From Agency Dispatches

LUXEMBOURG — The chances that West Germany will agree to a European Economic Community plan to cut member nations' steel production have greatly improved, EEC diplomats said.

West Germany, alone among the nine Common Market members, has held up the plan, which was proposed by the EEC Commission to help the troubled European steel industry. Bonn has insisted that its special steels producers should be exempt from the plan.

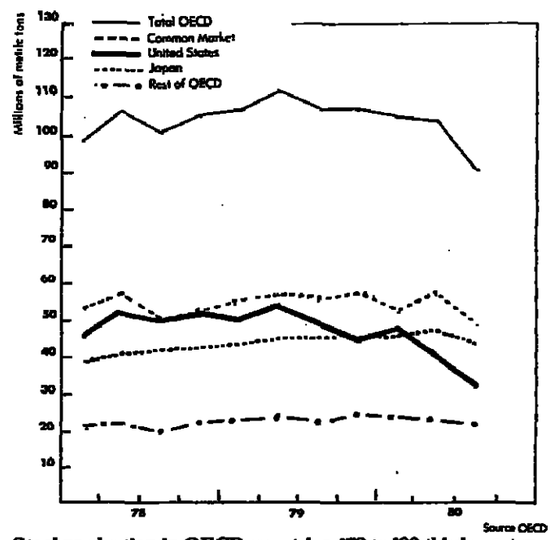
The EEC has set a Nov. 1 deadline for a final decision on the plan, which calls for cuts in steel production of between 13 percent and 20 percent in the last quarter of this year as measured against the same 1979 period.

Meanwhile, a Dutch-German steel group, Estel N.V. Hoesch-Hoogovens, reported Thursday that the crisis in the European steel industry has forced it to shelve two major investment projects.

The consortium has scrapped plans for a $305-million oxygen steel plant in Dortmund to replace three existing furnaces, a company spokesman said, adding that "the situation is so unfavorable [at the moment] that such a major investment would be irresponsible."

Estel Hoesch said another big project, a $125-million modernization of a rolling mill at its Dutch plant in Ijmuiden, also had been shelved.

In Ottawa Thursday, the Department of National Revenue ruled that steel sheet piling is being dumped on the Canadian market by exporters from Luxembourg, France, West Germany and Britain.



Steel production in OECD countries, '78 to '80 third quarter.

Western Steel Industries in Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

the overall economic performance of major member-countries will improve starting around mid-1981.

Meanwhile, unemployment in the steel sector is continuing to rise, Mr. Hormats said. Between 1974 and 1978, the steel industry work force in the OECD area fell to 1.7 million from 1.9 million; last year there was a drop of 38,000 workers. Through August of this year, 40,000 jobs have been lost in the EEC alone, along with 60,000 in the United States.

"In many countries, with a further deterioration of the market and the difficult financial position of the steel companies, further significant job losses in the next few months can be expected," the committee said.

Mr. Hormats said the committee had endorsed measures aimed at helping domestic steel industries, and which it described as "structural adaptations that will diminish pressures for trade actions and promote rational allocation of productive resources with the aim of achieving fully competitive enterprises."

But the U.S. official cautioned that supportive measures emerging in member countries should be viewed as temporary only and not lead to what he termed "trade distortions." Commenting on the EEC steel plan discussed in Luxembourg, Mr. Hormats said he hoped it would not result in artificial increases in EEC exports to the United States and third markets, which he said "would pose problems."

EEC trade officials have assured him that such distortions would not materialize, he added.

Union Groups

Meanwhile, Mr. Hormats disclosed that the committee was developing consultative ties with OECD's trade union advisory committee, representing 58-million workers in 39 union groups. The purpose is to "have their input, their views on how to approach the steel crisis, not only with regard to closing plants, but finding outlets for workers," Mr. Hormats said.

The steel committee also was considering bringing non-OECD steel producers into its deliberations under some kind of observer status, Mr. Hormats said. He noted that much of the new steel capacity coming into operation around the world — promising to keep supply ahead of demand — was accounted for by countries in Latin America and Southeast Asia.

In a related development, the CIA released a study Thursday in Washington on the steel industry in the OECD area, concluding that its overall steelmaking capacity will probably decline through the mid-1980s.

U.S. Index Indicates Economy on the Mend

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commerce Department announced Thursday that its index of leading economic indicators, the report designed to forecast economic trends, rose 2.4 percent in September, the fourth consecutive monthly increase after nearly a year of declines.

The report is further evidence that the recession seems to have bottomed out this summer and that the economy is on the road to a slow recovery. The 2.4-percent increase in September follows a revised 1.7-percent increase in August and a record 3.6-percent rise in July, the department said.

The index, base 1967, now stands at 133.6.

The biggest contributor to the increase was a substantial improvement in the layoff rate, which meant that fewer workers lost their jobs in September. Seven other indicators — out of a total of 10 monitored in the index — also contributed to the September increase: average workweek, vendor performance, total liquid assests, sensitive raw material prices, stock prices, new orders and building permits.

However, contracts and orders for plant and equipment fell during the month and the money supply, measured in 1972 dollars, showed a sharp decline.

Other Indices

Other figures released by the Commerce Department also showed encouraging signs of recovery.

The Commerce Department said its index of coincident indicators — which is supposed to move in tandem with the economy — registered a 0.2-percent increase in September, following a 0.1-percent decline in August. The department's index of lagging indicators — which tends to trail movements in the economy and confirm earlier reports — increased 3.3 percent in September, the first increase since April.

The department said it was the first time all three indexes of leading, coincident and lagging indicators rose in the same month since May, 1959.

The index plunged by a total of 15.1 points from October, 1979, through last May and now has recovered 10.9 points of that loss, although it is still 1.3 points below the January mark.

In other economic news:

- The Labor Department said that 3.6 million people received unemployment benefits during the week ending Oct. 11, a drop of 130,400 from the previous week.
- The Treasury Department said that it would sell $8 billion of new notes and bonds next week to redeem $4.9 billion of maturing securities and to raise $3.1 billion in new cash.
- Wholesale prices of raw materials rose significantly last month. Analysts view such an increase as evidence of stronger demand for such goods. The value of new orders for manufacturing and consumer goods increased to an inflation-adjusted $33.1 billion in September from $31.66 billion in August.
- The inflation-adjusted money supply dropped from $820.5 billion in August to $817.9 billion in September. Although some analysts consider this a bad omen for recovery from the recession, it is generally viewed as a good sign in the battle against inflation.

Trudeau Plan Depresses Energy Issues

Oil Firms to Resist Canada Takeover

From Agency Dispatches

TORONTO — Several foreign oil companies, reacting with shock and dismay to the energy program presented to Parliament by the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, said Wednesday they would resist attempts by the Canadian government to increase its ownership of oil-company assets.

The program, calling for increased Canadian ownership of the country's petroleum industry — now largely owned by U.S. companies — also triggered a sharp selloff of energy stocks in Canada and the United States Wednesday and Thursday.

The oil and gas index on the Toronto Stock Exchange declined 7.6 percent, down 354 points to 4,648.7 Wednesday, a record one-day loss. The widespread retreat from energy issues continued Thursday. Dome Petroleum, which led the slide Wednesday by dropping 7½, to 74, slumped 8½ to 65½ at the close Thursday. Gulf Canada was off 3 to 23¾.

On the Amex, where the energy group accounts for nearly 40 percent of total capitalization, the Amex Market Value Index plunged 11.18 points Wednesday, its sixth largest decline on record. At the Amex close Thursday, Dome fell 4½ to 57½ as the most active issue. Gulf of Canada, Bow Valley, Husky, Imperial, Aquataine and Ranger were lower.

On the New York Exchange, Sun of Canada lost 6% to 47.

Most Wall Street analysts advised outright selling of "pure" Canadian domestic oil companies. But some advised investors to hold shares in companies partly owned by non-Canadian corporations against the possibility of future profitable buyouts by the Canadian government.

The government's proposed broad array of tax increases, depletion decreases and policy guidelines are designed to raise Canadian ownership and government control of Canada's petroleum industry from the current 25 percent level to 50 percent. About 75 percent of the industry is controlled by foreign companies, most of them American.

Of the leading 25 oil companies in Canada, 17 are considered foreign-controlled, accounting for 72 percent of sales. Several have reportedly rebuffed Canadian purchase bids in the past. And many company statements Thursday confirmed that attitude.

"We have no desire to leave the Canadian scene," said Ted Baugh of Belgium's Petrofina operations in Calgary. "Our assets and prospects here, at least until budget day, were one of the few bright spots in the parent's worldwide operations."

Energy Minister Marc Lalonde, in the toughest government statement on the oil industry to date, said Wednesday the government should have moved 10 years ago to "Canadianize" the oil sector.

Mr. Lalonde said he hoped to see some acquisitions by the state-owned oil company, Petro-Canada, the "next few months." "We are not going to wait until 1989, he said. Asked what the government would do if the companies refused to sell their assets, he replied that it would look at that possibility in "due time." But he added, "I think a number of them will be willing to sell at a fair price."

One of the government's proposals would create a "free right" of the state-owned oil company, Petro-Canada, to a 25-percent interest in oil and gas exploration on all federal lands and offshore sites. Elsewhere, however, provincial governments would continue to control oil and gas development.

On lease renewals where Petro-Canada has already exercized an existing right to a 25-percent interest, government officials say, a second 25-percent interest in the remainder would go to Petro-Canada. That would raise Petro-Canada's overall interest in new exploration to about 43 percent. Petro-Canada will become a full, paying partner in those ventures in which it "superimposes" its 25 percent interest.

Dome Petroleum, a leading explorer in the Beaufort Sea, called the plan "highway robbery" and said gives Petro-Canada the right to "confiscate" a 25-percent interest in its northern operations.

Imperial Oil, which is 70 percent owned by Exxon, issued a statement of "deep concern" at the changes in government energy policy and said that its ability to generate development funds will be "significantly impaired" by the reduced share of earnings the government will allow.

Amoco, Shell Canada and Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas, 52 percent owned by Conoco, said they were not for sale.

Swiss Bank Chief Believes Mark to Stop Depreciating

Reuters

BERN — Pierre Languetin, the general manager of the Swiss National Bank, said Thursday that he did not believe there would be any further depreciation of the Deutsche mark.

He told a news conference that in the long term there is no doubt the solidity of the West German economy will have its effect on the mark's exchange rate.

[In Frankfurt on Thursday, the dollar rose to 1.8950 DM from Wednesday's rate of 1.8845. However traders showed little reaction to the West German central bank's announcement that it would leave the official discount rate unchanged, the Associated Press reported.]

Meanwhile, Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl said in Frankfurt that talk of a mark devaluation is nonsensical at a time when West German inflation is so low.

And Otmar Emminger, the former president of the Bundesbank, said that recommendations by leading West German institutes advocating higher money-supply targets and less intervention to support the mark are "contradictory and extremely damaging."

He told a Frankfurt savings banks conference on monetary policy and stability that West Germany can only finance its high current account deficit with capital imports stimulated by foreign trust in the stability of the Deutsche mark.

Funding the Deficit

Mr. Emminger said that he read the report by the five leading institutes with "considerable concern," noting that its recommendations could lead to a further easing of the mark, thus countering the central bank's primary aim of funding the deficit.

Mr. Languetin attributed the mark's current weakness mainly to West German interest rates being below U.S. rates, and to the West German balance of payments deficit.

He said he could not believe that U.S. interest rates will stay as high as they are at present, which he said would not be in accord with the state of the U.S. economy.

The U.S. election campaign has had no appreciable effect on foreign exchanges, Mr. Languetin said, adding: "Whatever the result of the election, we are convinced the next U.S. administration will give all its attention to the No. 1 problem, inflation."

1st Slide in More Than 2 Years

yota's 6-Month Profits Drop 8.8%

Agency Dispatches

— Toyota, Japan's naker, reported Thurs- drop in current profits two years.

Motor Sales Co., the rm of Toyota Motor reign exchange losses the yen's appreciation d interest payment ac- the 8.4 percent drop in ?its to 32.328 million 2.2 percent decline in o 17.303 million yen, p in the last five semi- ts.

said active exports rd 6-month sales for gh September at a illion yen, up 16.5 per-

ni Denies n Oil Talks

Reuters

— Saudi Arabian Oil hiekh Ahmed Zaki denied that he is tak- fiscussions in London l companies about al- reased Saudi oil pro- le available due to the and Iranian supplies. e an Elf Aquitaine said in Paris that ials are meeting Saudi es in London on discuss an increase in plies to France. But he specify whether the ials are government or representatives or to details.

n reported in London mani had begun talks senatives of Exxon, l of California, Texaco — the U.S. companies Saudi oil fields — ble Middle East oil said that they believed udis are having such ial Mr. Yamani is in ake part.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

cent over the April-September period of 1979.

Although domestic sales fell 7.9 percent to 770,462 units, exports soared 40.1 percent to 916,499 units. Sales in the United States, its biggest export customer, were up 21.2 percent, to 348,701 units. Overall, the company sold 1.69 million vehicles in the six months, up 13.2 percent.

Monthly Industry Record

In another development, Japanese auto exports hit a record high for September, totaling 516,289 units, up 10.2 percent from August and up 29.4 percent from September the year before, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said Thursday.

Shipments to the United States, Japan's largest overseas car market, rose only 4.1 per cent to 188,230 units from 180,828 in September a year earlier.

Shipments in September to the European Economic Community jumped 32.2 percent to 71,522 units from 54,085 units a year earlier. But those to Britain fell 36.6 percent to 6,845 units, following an agreement with Japan to keep its share of the U.K. market down to 11 percent. Shipments to West Germany soared by 60.7 percent to 30,723 units; Belgium went up 78.9 percent to 10,994 units; the Netherlands rose 56.7 percent to 11,423 units; France went up 23.1 percent to 6,321 units. Italy dropped 44 percent to 231 units.

Canada took one of the largest increases, importing 7,900 Japanese vehicles, up 38.6 per cent from the previous year.

Yugoslavia to Get Loans

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The World Bank announced Thursday that it has approved loans totaling $110 million for an industrial credit project in Yugoslavia. The loans, to be made to four banks in less developed regions, will help to provide more jobs and strengthen the institutional capabilities of the participating banks.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for October 30, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.040	4.9860	108.13 *	46.94 *	0.2298	—	6.7536 *	120.08 *	35.14 *
Brussels (a)	30.345	73.95	16.0325	6.995	3.3905 *	14.828	—	17.80	5.203
Frankfurt	1.8950	4.6285	—	43.615 *	2.117 x	92.50 *	6.245 *	110.94 *	32.46 *
London (b)	2.4373	—	4.8255	10.6375	2.179.25	4.9885	73.975	4.1690	14.225
Milan	893.05	2,178.60	473.20	215.28	—	437.42	29.545	525.13	153.53
New York	—	2.4407	0.5263	0.2286	0.1113 *	0.4874	0.0328	0.5832	0.1718
Paris	4.360	10.630	230.460 *	—	4.8725 x	213.10 *	14.374 *	255.80 *	74.810 *
Zurich	1.7082	4.1709	90.155 *	39.1688 *	0.1909	83.4106 *	5.6215 *	—	29.2925 *
ECU	1.3978	0.5570	2.5654	5.9132	1.274.22	2.7728	41.127	2.3110	7.9046

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.4329	Belgian Fin. franc	30.40	0.1975	Hong Kong $	5.0630	0.3012	Saudi Riyal	3.3200
0.8495	Canadian $	1.1772	1.9690	Irish £	0.5078	0.0947	Schilling	13.36
0.1856	Danish krone	5.838	0.1588	Israeli Shekel	6.295	0.4864	Singapore $	2.0815
0.0232	Drachma	43.075	3.7286	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2682	0.2258	Swedish krona	4.2415
0.0195	Escudo	51.201	0.2022	Norw. krone	4.9465	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.688
0.2681	Fin. mark	3.7305	0.0135	Peseta	74.05	0.0048	Yen	209.90

£ Sterling: 1.2332 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.



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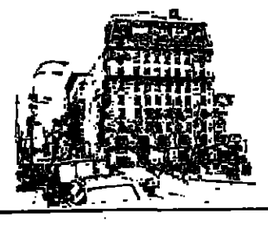
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
103½	92½	QuaO	pf9.56	10.		z40	94	94	94	—1¼
19¾	10¼	QuakSO	.80	4.8	13	239	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ¼
38½	18¾	Quanex	1.12	3.1	8	40	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	— ⅝
10¼	4½	Questor	.20	2.4		62	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
		R-R-R								
13⅝	6⅝	RBInd	.28	3.0	8	6	9⅝	9½	9¼	
31¼	18½	RCA	1.80	6.2	8	486	29½	28¾	28⅞	— ¼
40	31½	RCA pf	3.50	9.5		240	38	37	37	— ¼
25¼	16⅝	RCA pf	2.12	8.9		20	24½	23⅝	24	+ ¼
35⅝	24	RCA pf	3.65	13.		248	28½	28¼	28¼	
17⅜	8	RLC	.60	4.3	7	560	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
9½	6¼	RTE	.60	7.2	52	26	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
13⅝	9⅝	RalsPur	.64	6.2	7	781	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
11⅝	5⅝	Ramad	.72e	14	18	278	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
17¼	12½	Ranco	.84	6.5	6	8	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
25	15⅝	RapAm	.60e	2.7	7	16	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	15	Raybt	1.40	7.7		7	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ¼
31¼	12⅝	Raymdlnt	1	3.5	32	379	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
96⅞	53½	Raythn	2	2.4	12	2075	87⅝	85	85	— ⅞
46¼	28⅝	ReadBt	s.80	2.1	12	197	39¼	38½	38⅞	—1⅜
42⅝	29⅝	RdaBat	pf2.13	5.8		28	37¼	36	36½	— ¾
19⅞	13	Rampac	n1.45e		8.5 10	37	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	RitRef	1.22e	13.	7	13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅛	5	RecgnEq	n		31	323	17⅝	17	17	—1
11¾	6⅛	Redmn	.20	2.1	12	141	9⅝	9⅜	9½	— ¼
12⅞	7⅜	ReeceCo	.60	7.1	7	28	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
33½	25⅛	ReevsB	2.20	6.8	5	13	32⅝	32½	32½	— ¼
15	9⅝	ReichCh	.48	4.0	9	55	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
80¾	44	RalGs	.3	4.4	3	47	68½	68	68	— ½
119½	69⅝	RelG	pf2.20	2.1		1	103½	103½	103½	
24	18¾	RelG	pf2.60	13.		4	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
26	19	Relin	pf2.68	12.		2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
9	5⅛	RepAir	.20	2.7		206	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	RepCp	.60	2.2	6	146	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
22½	13½	RepFnS	1	5.5	6	33	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
4	1⅛	RepMtg			188	23	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
35½	25	RepNY	s1.04	3.2	5	20	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
23¼	22⅝	RNY	pfA3.13	14.		4	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
27	20¼	RepSH	2a	8.2	19	969	24½	24⅛	24¼	
32¼	21	RepTex	1.16	3.8	7	6	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
35⅝	20½	RevcoD	1	3.1	11	31	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
21¾	10⅞	Revere			4	48	17⅞	17	17¼	+ ⅛
53⅝	35⅝	Revlon	1.56	3.5	9	420	45⅝	44⅝	45	— ⅜
16	9⅝	Rexhom	.60	4.4	10	32	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
20¼	14⅝	Rexnrd	1.04	5.4	6	94	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
45⅝	27	Reynln	s2.40	5.5	7	459	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	—1
40⅞	27¼	ReyMtl	2.20	6.1	4	207	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
28½	13¾	RichCo	1.30	8.3	87	11	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ¼
30⅞	17½	RchMer	1.32	4.2	9	2778	u31½	30⅝	31½	+1½
23⅝	15⅝	RiegelT	1.80	8.3	5	59	22⅛	21½	21⅝	— ¼
61	27¼	RioGran	1	1.8	8	60	55½	54⅞	55⅜	+ ½
43¼	14⅝	RioGr	pf.80	2.1		143	39	38	38	— ⅝
33¼	19½	RiteAid	.75	2.4	11	73	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	+ ¼
27	14⅝	Robshw	1.40	7.0	8	25	20⅛	19⅞	20	
44	27⅛	Robtsn	2.20	5.6	6	9	39⅛	38⅜	39	— ⅜
10⅞	6⅝	Robins	.40	4.3	5	49	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ¼
15⅝	11¼	RochG	1.52	12.	7	54	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅛	RochTl	1.68	9.0	7	186	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18⅛	4⅞	Rockowr	19.50c		2	7	5½	5½	5½	
35½	25⅝	Rockwl	s1.40	4.5	8	284	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
62	34½	RkInt	pf1.35	2.4		1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—1⅞
55¼	32⅝	RohmH	2.32	4.9	6	24	48⅛	47½	47½	—1
20	10⅛	RohrInd			79	264	11¼	11	11⅛	— ¼
37⅞	15⅝	Rollins	.88	2.6	13	187	35	34½	34½	
47½	32½	Rolm	s		34	270	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
4⅝	1⅛	Ronson				50	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Roper	.90	7.5	9	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
22	13⅝	Rorer	.92	4.9	10	89	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
42⅝	24½	Rowan	s.08	.2	15	4588	36⅝	36¼	36¼	
62	46⅝	Rowan	pf2.44	4.7		43	53	52	52	—2
19½	10⅝	RC Cos	1.04	7.4	10	70	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
103⅝	66½	RoylD	6.60e	6.4	3	616	101⅞	101⅛	101⅜	+1⅞
30½	20	Rubbrm	1.08	3.9	11	16	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
15⅝	8¼	RussTog	.88	5.9	6	223	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
30	16½	RyanH	1.30	5.3	9	369	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
30	16	RyderS	1.08b	3.8	9	110	29	28½	28½	— ½
		S-S-S								
19⅝	6⅝	SCA	.20f	1.2	14	203	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
32¼	16⅝	SCM	1.80	6.6	5	402	28⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅜
31⅞	19⅝	SFN	.92	3.4	10	11	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
37⅞	20½	SPSTec	.72b	2.5	7	54	29⅝	28⅝	29	
73	34	Sabine	s.28	.4	39	216	65⅝	64	64½	— ¼
32¼	17	StdBus	n.40	1.4	19	67	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	— ⅜
6⅛	3	Safadin	n			94	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
37	27⅛	Safewy	2.60	8.4	7	789	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	SagaCp	.44	5.2	6	127	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
71⅞	26⅛	SJoMn	1.50	2.1	17	178	70⅝	70	70	
11⅛	9	StJoLP	1.26	13.	6	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
108	48⅛	StLSaF	2.50	2.4	10	4	96½	96¼	96½	— ¼
10½	7⅝	StPaul	1.08e	12.		44	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
37	25⅜	StRegP	2.12	6.4	6	132	33½	32⅝	33⅛	
8⅛	5	Salant	.40	4.9	8	99	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
7⅝	3½	Sambos				547	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	SDieGs	1.60	12.	7	197	13⅛	12⅞	13	
16½	11½	SJuanB	wi			2534	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
21¼	12	SJuanR	1.45t	7.0	27	182	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
60½	23⅝	Sanders	.58	1.1	20	27	54⅝	53½	53½	—1⅛
80⅝	45⅝	SFeInd	2.60	3.3	8	278	79⅞	77⅞	78	— ⅛
64⅝	28⅝	SFeInt	.72	1.3	23	330	58¼	57¼	57¼	—1¼
21¼	13⅝	SaltWel	1	5.2	7	18	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
10⅝	5⅝	SaulRE	.05e	.5	59	21	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ½
16⅝	7⅛	SavASto	.05e	.3	11	101	15	15	15	
21	7⅝	SavOnD	.50	2.7	18	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	SavEIP	1.20	12.	12	35	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
11⅛	8⅝	SavE	pf1.28	13.		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
19	12⅞	Savin	.70	5.7	4	115	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ½
23¼	16	Savin	pf1.50	9.4		3	16	16	16	
9⅞	4	Saxon	.10e	1.4	7	182	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Schaefer				1	4	4	4	
45⅝	27½	SchrPlo	1.60	4.3	8	1663	38	37	37½	—1⅛
10¼	5	Schlitz				270	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
116½	93	Schlmb	s 1	.9	23	1391	109⅝	106½	106⅝	—1⅞
45⅝	21⅛	SciAtl	.16	.5	25	368	36½	34½	34½	—1⅜
24⅝	18⅞	Scoa	s .96	3.9	7	699	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
8	4⅛	ScotLad			5	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅛	ScotPet	1.80	7.9	7	21	22	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	ScottP	1	5.4	5	431	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
23½	14⅝	Scottys	.52	2.6	9	39	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	13⅝	Scovill	1.52	9.0	5	34	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Scudder			26	9	12⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	Scud	pf1.01e	11.		17	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
12⅛	9	SeaCA	pf1.46	14.		28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	13⅝	SeaCA	pfB2.10	15.		39	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
29⅝	12⅛	SeaCont	.42	1.7	6	80	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
56⅝	25⅝	SeabCL	2.20a	4.2	5	463	54⅝	52⅝	53	— ⅝

(Continued on Page 19)

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation now offers the broadest representation of any foreign bank in China

Beijing (Peking)

Representative Office
Room 8024, Peking Hotel, East Changan Street, Beijing 100610
Telex No.: 22429 HSBCR CN Telephone No.: 556257 (Direct)
Cable Address: Hongbank Beijing
Representative: M P Langley Assistant Representative: P C S Ling

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Branch Office
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Telex No.: 33058 HSBCS CN Telephone No.: 218383
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Liaison Officer: J T M Fung

Our China Desk in Hong Kong can advise you on strategy and tactics for approaching the market, contact our Area Manager, A J N Russell at China Desk, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong; or contact us at any of the following offices:

London 99 Bishopsgate London EC2P 2LA
Amsterdam Herengracht 499 1017 BT Amsterdam
Dublin 41 St Stephen's Green Dublin 2
Frankfurt Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53 15 Stock D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 17
Hamburg Neuer Jungfernstieg 20 D-2000 Hamburg 36
Paris 18 Rue de la Paix 75002 Paris
Zurich Werdmuehlestrasse 4 8001 Zurich

The Hongkong Bank

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Marine Midland Bank, N.A.
The British Bank of the Middle East
Hang Seng Bank Limited
Wardley Limited
Mercantile Bank Limited

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 30, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	F
1 M.	13 11/16 - 13 13/16	8⅝ - 8¾	5 - 5¼	17 1/16 - 17 5/16	11 -1
2 M.	14 7/16 - 14 9/16	8½ - 8⅝	5 13/16-15/16	16 7/16 - 14 9/16	11⅛ - 1
3 M.	14 11/16 - 14 9/16	8¾ - 8⅞	5 13/16-15/16	16 11/16 - 16⅞	11¼ - 1
6 M.	14⅜ - 14⅞	8¾ - 8⅞	5 13/16-15/16	16⅛ - 16⅞	11 15/1
1 Y.	13 15/16 - 14 1/16	8⅜ - 8⅞	5 13/16-15/16	14⅛ - 15	12⅝ - 1

European Stock Markets

October 30, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	71.40	70.20
AKZO	19.10	19.30
Albert Heijn	67.30	66.70
Algembank	291.50	290.00
AMEV	93.00	91.90
Amrobank	62.10	61.90
A'Dam Rub	3.50	3.30
Boskalis	94.30	91.20
Bredero	N.A.	N.A.
Buehrmann T	62.70	63.50
Caland Hldg	27.80	27.80
Elsevier	167.00	170.00
Ennia	138.50	137.00
Fokker	32.00	32.20
Gist Brocades	46.50	43.20
Heineken	49.50	50.80
H.V.A.	29.50	29.50
Hoogovens	13.50	13.60
Naarden	15.00	14.60
K.L.M.	60.50	57.80
Nat. Nedder	117.80	116.30
Nedlloyd	96.00	95.00
Oce Vander G	96.10	95.00
OGEM	7.80	7.80
Pakhoed	39.30	39.30
Philips	16.50	16.60
Robeco	198.50	198.50
Rodamco	108.20	107.90
Rolinco	195.50	195.50
Rorento	115.90	116.00
Royal Dutch	207.00	204.80
RSV	42.80	43.00
Unilever	123.00	124.20
Van Ommer	26.70	26.70
VMF-Stork	36.10	36.00
VNU	79.50	80.20

Anp-Cbs Index: 86.40
Previous: 86.00

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,372	1,378
Cockerill	199	197
EBES	1,700	1,705
Electrobel	5,210	5,200
GB-Inno-BM	1,995	1,995
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,026	1,032
Hoboken	2,525	2,525
Petrofina	5,500	5,630
Ph. Gevaert	1,266	1,266
Soc. Generale	1,728	1,134
Sofina	2,450	2,435
Solvay	1,450	1,435
Traction Elec	2,355	2,350
Un. Miniere	700	700
V. Montagne	1,116	1,122

Boerse Index: 192.84
Previous: 193.27

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	74.50	73.20
Allianz Vers.	470.50	467.00
B.A.S.F.	124.70	125.00
Bayer	106.70	106.80
Bayer Hypo	238.00	238.00
Bayer Verein	297.00	296.00
Commerzbank	140.50	142.90
Cont. Gummi	55.00	55.00
Daimler	268.00	269.50
Degussa	264.00	264.00
Demag	132.10	132.00
D.Babcock	199.50	200.60
Deutsche Bnk	273.50	274.00
Dresdner Bnk	172.50	173.10
Du. Schulte	170.20	173.00
GHH	197.50	198.20
Hapag Lloyd	67.20	67.00
Hochtief	445.00	445.00
Hoechst	108.70	107.30
Hoesch	22.10	22.00
Holzmann	374.00	375.00
Horten	152.50	153.00
Kali u Salz	208.00	211.00
Karstadt	221.00	222.00
Kaufhof	190.00	193.00
K.H.D.	187.50	187.00
Kloeckner	37.50	37.50
Krupp	51.50	52.10
Linde	312.20	317.00
Lufthansa	66.50	67.00
MAN	187.00	185.50
Mannesman	127.00	126.00
Metallgesell.	311.00	316.00
Muench. Ruck	525.00	525.00
Neckermann	68.00	70.00
Preussag	128.00	125.80
RWE new	173.80	176.20
Schering	222.00	224.00
Siemens	275.20	276.20
Thyssen	55.00	55.20
Varta	177.00	181.00
Veba	132.40	133.80
VEW	105.00	105.00
Volkswagen	167.20	168.20

Siemens Index: 131.90
Previous: 133.27

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.80	0.80
AA Cp	$20.25	20.12
Anglo-Am	137.50	135.50
Babcock-Wil	0.98	0.96
Barclays Bak	4.76	4.81
BAT Ind.	2.78	2.78
Beecham Gp	1.47	1.47
BICC	1.77	1.75
BOC Int'l	0.94	0.93
Boots	2.57	2.58
Bowater	1.79	1.84
B.P.	4.84	4.78
Burmah	2.07	2.01
Coats Patons	0.56½	0.57
Charter Gold	2.75	2.75
Cadbury Sc.	0.68½	0.69
Cons.Gold Fds	6.41	6.51
Courtaulds	0.66	0.63
De Beer	$12.62	12.31
Distillers	2.02	2.03
Dunlop	0.71	0.70
Free St Ged	88.75	88.00
GEC	5.70	5.68
GKN	1.70	1.73
Glaxo	2.44	2.42
GUS	4.86	4.86
Gottness	0.80	0.81
Hawker-Sidd	2.42	2.40
ICI	3.38	3.36
Imps	0.75½	0.75½
Lonrho	1.15	1.15
Lucas	1.70	1.72
Marks-Spenc	1.15	1.16
Metal Box	2.42	2.44
Plessey	2.69	2.69
Randfontein	$110.50	110.50
Rank Org.	1.84	1.86
Reed	1.96	1.94
Rolls Royce	1.41	1.41
Royal Dutch	41.88	41.31
R.T.Z.	4.88	4.80
Shell	4.72	4.64
Thorn (A)	3.60	3.56
Trafalgar H	0.71½	0.71
Tube Invest.	2.30	2.30
Ultramar	4.95	4.86
Unid Biscuits	0.86	0.87
Vickers	1.41	1.41
War Loan 3½	32.00	32.00
W. Deep	353.00	76.50
W. Driefin	$112.75	111.25
W. Holding	$116.25	116.75
Woolworth	53.50	53.50
ZCI	36.00	36.00

F.T.30 Index: 492.80
Previous: 493.50

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.90	9.90
Bastogi	737.50	722.00
Centrale	24,000	23,999
Finsider	96.50	95.80
Generali	98,000	98,550
IFI	4,550.00	4,400.00

Italcementi, Italgas, Italsider, LaRinas, Montedis, Olivetti, Pirelli, Snia Visco
BCI Index: 180.12
Previous: 176.63

Paris

Air Liquide, Alsthom Atl., BIC, Bouygues, BSN, Carrefour, Cim Lafarge, Club Mediter, Cofimeg, Cie Bancaire, CFP, CGE, CCF, Creusot Loire, CSF, Dumez, Elf-Aquitaine, Ferodo, Gen Occident, Hachette, Imetal, Legrand, L'Oreal, Mach Bull, Matra, Michelin, Moet Henn, Moulinex, Nord-Est L., Paribas, Penarroya, Pernod Ric, Perrier, Peugeot, Poclain, Printemps, PUK, Radiotech., Redoute, Rh Poulenc, Roussel Uclaf, Sacilor, St Gobain, SkisRossignol, Suez, Telemecan, ThomsonBr, Usinor

Agefi Index: 154.90
Previous: 154.36

Zurich

Alusuisse, Buehrle, B Boveri, Cib Geigy, Cr Suisse, Elektrowatt, Fisher, Hoff-Roche B, Interfood, Jelmoli, Landis Gyr, Nestle, Sandoz, Schindler, Ste B. Suisse, Sulzer, Swissair, U.B. Suisse, Winterthur, Zurich Ins.

SBC Index: 342.40
Previous: 341.40

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Oct. 29, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

European Gold Markets

October 30, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	643.50	642.50	—1.50
Zurich	641.50	644.50	unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	648.78	655.87	+7.83

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Strike	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	
650	17.00-21.00	—	Options for May 1981 start on 3 Nov 80
670	9.00-13.00	40.00-44.00	
690	4.00-8.00	30.00-34.00	
710	2.00-7.00	23.00-27.00	
730	1.00-3.00	18.00-22.00	

Put options upon referral
Gold 639.00-641.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Oct. 29

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Canadian Index

October 30, 1980

	Close
Montreal	385.94
Toronto	2,213.40

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Planning to Borrow $9 Billion in 1981

…art Rowen
…n Post Service

…ON — The Interna-…y Fund has raised …$1 billion the esti-…nount of money it …orrow next year to …er countries meet …e of payments defi-…

…to West German …n Wednesday, IMF …ector Jacques de … that "we are pres-…in terms of borrow-…s $9 billion in 1981, …nal borrowing in …"

…Secretary of the …Bergsten said in a …in Dallas that the … strongly supports …larged lending role …ut also an enhance-…wers as a policeman …ional monetary sys-…

…-World Bank joint …g in Washington last … Larosiere had set a … limit for each of the …f nearly $8 billion. … Wednesday, he not …e borrowing target …, but also withdrew …r 1982 and 1983 be-…lifficulty in forecast-…f real oil prices. The …s that the borrowing load might be substantially more.

In terms of Special Drawing Rights — the unit of account used by the IMF — Mr. de Larosiere placed the new target for 1981 borrowing between 6 and 7 billion SDR. The earlier-stated goal for each of the three years was between 5 and 6 billion SDR. Currently, an SDR is worth approximately $1.29.

Mr. de Larosiere reiterated that to meet what all agree should be "an enlarged role of the fund," primary reliance should be placed on larger quotas — deposits by members — as a source of financing. To supplement the quotas, however, the IMF still expects to borrow the major portion of its outside needs from the wealthy Arab countries, and is still working on the possibility of borrowing from the private capital markets.

In reviewing the role of the private banking system in "recycling" large sums of money from the surplus oil producers to the smaller countries experiencing international deficits, Mr. de Larosiere appeared to be warning that while the IMF would be making larger loans, the banking system should not expect the IMF to carry an excessive part of the load.

The huge expansion in bank loans following the 1973 oil shock brought, as Mr. de Larosiere observed, "a few, well-publicized bank failures." While these could be traced to factors such as foreign exchange gambles that failed — rather than international lending — they brought to the forefront the broader questions of prudential behavior in international bank lending," the IMF director said.

But he added that bank management standards had been strengthened, and said that "banks should be playing a major role in the current phase of recycling, without facing undue strain." But he warned the bankers not to repeat the mistake of making loans that serve merely to maintain consumption at unsustainable levels in the less developed countries.

Anderson's Economic Plan Conservative by Contrast

By Leonard Silk
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Since Rep. John Anderson, the independent in the U.S. presidential race, was excluded from the debate between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, it seems appropriate to consider his economic proposals after the debate.

Rep. Anderson, focusing on the importance of checking inflation, has been more conservative in his budgetary planning than either of the major party candidates.

For the 1981 fiscal year, when Mr. Carter would cut taxes by $30 billion and Mr. Reagan by $36 billion, Rep. Anderson wants only two small cuts totaling $6.4 billion. Of this sum, $4.3 billion would represent the first-year costs of starting a plan for accelerated depreciation of business investment. Another $2.1 billion would make the 10-percent investment tax credit refundable to companies with insufficient earnings against which to offset the tax credit.

Rep. Anderson has adopted the plan for liberalizing depreciation allowances by 40 percent that has been proposed by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, and adopted by the Senate Finance Committee. So has Mr. Reagan, although he has been ambiguous on whether he would later switch to the much more costly 10-5-3 plan for accelerated depreciation. His chief tax adviser, Charles Walker, said he would do so as soon as possible.

Accelerated depreciation by 10-5-3 (the number of years for writing off structures, equipment and motor vehicles, respectively) would cost the Treasury $60 billion by 1985, compared with $20 billion for the Bentsen proposal. In addition, Mr. Reagan wants to eliminate the tax on windfall oil profits, which would cost about $18 billion by 1985. And he supports the Kemp-Roth bill, which would cut personal income taxes by $189 billion in 1985. He makes both Rep. Anderson and Mr. Carter look like pikers.

Refundable Tax Credit

Rep. Anderson's proposal for making the investment tax credit refundable — to help auto, steel and other industries in trouble — is estimated to cost $4.1 billion in 1982 and $3.9 billion in 1983.

Starting in fiscal 1983, Rep. Anderson would gradually phase in more substantial tax cuts, including reductions in personal income taxes, the extension of the 10-percent investment tax credit to outlays on research and development, a rollover of capital gains for small businesses and more liberal tax treatment of income from interest and dividends. In 1984 he would cut the corporate income tax by 1 percent and in 1986 by 2 percent.

The entire Anderson fiscal package would lop $38 billion off taxes in 1983, $72.8 billion in 1984 and $128.9 billion in 1985, of which $80 billion would go for cuts in personal income tax rates and $10 billion for reducing the taxes of married couples, when both are working.

Rep. Anderson's plans for increasing military expenditures are somewhat less than Mr. Carter's and (as well as can be determined) far below those advocated by Mr. Reagan. Rep. Anderson proposes that military spending rise to $262.3 billion in 1985 from $159 billion in 1981. That would represent a real annual rate of increase of a little more than 3 percent, compared with 5 percent a year for Mr. Carter and 7 to 9 percent for Mr. Reagan. The projections of dollar expenditures must of course include an allowance for expected inflation.

The Anderson staff insists that the precise numbers in its budget planning represent a genuine effort to cost out the programs, in cooperation with budget experts in the administration and Congress. "Like Reagan," said Robert Walker, Rep. Anderson's chief aide on domestic policy, "we intend to cut waste, abuse and fraud all we can, but we haven't counted such cuts in our budget projections." He added, "Our figures represent what our defense and other programs would cost, rising from the present base."

Total budget expenditures under the Anderson proposals would rise from $635.4 billion in fiscal year 1981 to $946.2 billion in fiscal 1985, while tax revenues would rise a bit faster, increasing from $608.7 billion in 1981 to $972.9 billion in 1985. Thus Rep. Anderson projects a deficit of $26.7 billion in fiscal 1981, a small surplus of $4 billion in fiscal 1983 and a surplus of $26.7 billion in 1985.

He believes that his budgetary restraint would ease the burdens on Federal Reserve policy, making possible lower rates of monetary growth and lower interest rates, with less inflation. His staff has not, however, forecast inflation for the next five years, regarding this as an unrealistic exercise.

Rep. Anderson has committed himself to reinforce an anti-inflationary fiscal and monetary policy with a tax-based incomes policy, designed to provide incentives for management and labor to hold down the rate of increase in wages and prices. He has said that labor and management must be brought together to help develop a specific plan, if it is to work.

His celebrated proposal for a 50-cent tax on gasoline would obviously add to fuel and other costs in the short run, but, by furthering conservation and making the United States less dependent on imported oil, would reduce pressures on the dollar and presumably help restrain inflation in the longer run.

U.S.-China Pact To Aid Business

United Press International

PEKING — The United States and China signed an agreement Thursday allowing a U.S. government-created corporation to provide political risk insurance and financing for U.S. private investment in China.

The agreement covering procedures for Overseas Private Investment Corporation programs in China was signed by U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin. The corporation is wholly owned by the U.S. government, was chartered by Congress in 1969 and began operations in 1971 to encourage U.S. private investments in developing countries.

The corporation will insure U.S. companies investing in China against certain political risks and provides loans, guarantees and investment counseling. The corporation has twice drawn criticism from Congress for serving only the interests of giant corporations and the General Accounting Office reported in 1977 that 41 percent of OPIC's insurance went to only 11 corporations.

…MPANY REPORTS

…ue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

…s Patons Ltd.

	1980	1979
…	345.51	336.05
…	15.66	19.45

…ta Motor Co.

	1980	1979
…	1.83*	1.57*
…	17,300.	17,690.

…trillions.

…ds K.L.M.

	1980	1979
…	1,050.	894.6
…	91.4	61.9
	1980	1979
…	1,990.	1,660.
…	79.4	92.0

…tes …harter Co.

	1980	1979
…	1,040.	1,340.
…	22.35*	131.48
…	—	4.90
	1980	1979
…	3,290.	2,950.
…	28.02	218.63
…	0.84	9.30

Walter E. Heller Intl.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	164.6	153.9
Profits	10.4	10.3
Per Share	0.87	0.87
Share Dil.	0.85	0.85
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	549.4	431.7
Profits	31.6	29.2
Per Share	2.65	2.46
Share Dil.	2.60	2.40

Kennecott Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	387.7	578.3
Profits	51.0*	23.4
Per Share	—	0.71
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,610.	1,780.
Profits	31.5	77.9
Per Share	0.95	2.35

* = Loss figure.

St. Paul Companies

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	502.0	459.4
Profits	36.32	34.87
Per Share	1.73	1.67
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	—	—
Profits	108.01	112.94
Per Share	5.15	5.39

Standard Oil of Calif.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	10,510.	8,140.
Profits	624.0	535.0
Per Share	3.64	3.13
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	31,610.	22,070.
Profits	1,790.	1,260.
Per Share	10.44	7.38

Texas Commerce Bancshares

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Net Income	25.18	20.66
Per Share	1.73	1.43
9 Months	1980	1979
Net Income	74.85	60.0
Per Share	5.14	4.16

U.S. Industries Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	276.8	308.7
Profits	4.12	12.51
Per Share	0.14	0.46
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	849.6	962.3
Profits	15.68	39.96
Per Share	0.55	1.43

Wells Fargo & Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Oper. Net	30.45	34.41
Per Share	1.33	1.52
Net Income	30.43	34.41
Per Share	1.33	1.52
9 Months	1980	1979
Oper. Net	87.37	96.73
Per Share	3.82	4.28
Net Income	87.5	95.7
Per Share	3.83	4.23

Western Airlines Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	273.7	251.1
Profits	6.4*	6.5
Per Share	—	0.45
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	743.6	703.0
Profits	20.6	33.1
Per Share	—	2.40

…iscloses …nce Given …orruption'

…ington Post Service

…GTON — The Justice … has disclosed details … it gave to four corpo-…t whether they might …le to prosecution over …foreign payments.

…e first time such gui-…rovided under a policy … last March after U.S. … complained of confu-… what might be illegal …oreign Corrupt Practic-… 1977, the law which …rime for an officer, di-…nployee of a U.S. cor-… pay or offer a bribe to …ficial, political party or …n exchange for influ-…

…rtment told Lockheed …s not presently intend …y enforcement action" … the company's dealing …di Arabian firm. The …up, run by Suliman …owerful Saudi business-…greed not to use his in-…elp Lockheed.

…er action, Justice offi-…ey did not see any vio-… an unnamed law firm …ness in an undisclosed. …ntry set up a $10,000 … fund for the adopted … an honorary official of …y.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, October 30, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	[illegible]			
IC Industries 1991	[illegible]			
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	[illegible]			
Thailand 7-84	[illegible]			
Philippines 6½-86	[illegible]			
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	[illegible]			
Sweden 9lock-91	[illegible]			
Softel 8-83	[illegible]			
Softel 8-84	[illegible]			
SNCF 6¼-85/97	[illegible]			
Texas Airlines 7-86	[illegible]			
TVO 9lock-91	[illegible]			
IHI 5¼-85	[illegible]			
Offshore Min. 1986	[illegible]			
Pemex 7-84	[illegible]			
C. Itoh 5¼-87	[illegible]			

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 18)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]										

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Tokyo Exchange

October 30, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	193	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	[illegible]
Asahi Glass	427	Mitsubi Chem.	[illegible]
Canon	777	Mitsubi Corp.	[illegible]
Dai Nip. Print	565	Mitsubi Elec	[illegible]
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	[illegible]
Fuji Photo	825	Mitsukoshi	[illegible]
Hitachi	344	Nippon Elec.	[illegible]
Honda Motor	556	Nippon Steel	[illegible]
C. Itoh	144	Sharp	[illegible]
I.H.I.	150	Sony Corp	[illegible]
Japan Air L.	2,370	Sumitomo Bank	[illegible]
Kansai El. Pwr.	942	Sumitomo Chem.	[illegible]
Kao Soap	436	Sumitomo Metal	[illegible]
Kawasaki Steel	144	Taisho Marine	[illegible]
Kirin Brewery	410	Takeda	[illegible]
Komatsu	365	Teijin	[illegible]
Kubota	360	Tokyo Marine	657
Matsu El. Ind.	916	Toray	230
Matsu E. Wks	608	Toyota	840

New Index: 494.69; Previous: 493.94
Nikkei-DJ Index: 7,124.78; Previous: 7,113.53

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

COTONIFICIO KURASHIKI DO BRASIL LTDA., foreseeing the enlargement of an industrial unit located in Ponta Grossa - PR. is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the production of textile goods.

The purpose of the communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address: Rua Libero Badaro, 377 - 11 andar, CEP 01009, Sao Paulo/SP, Brazil.

Companhia Riograndense de [illegible]

Edict nº 04/[illegible]

PRE-QUALIFICATION FOR L[illegible]ALL SYSTEMS, LOCOMOTIVES, MINER LA[illegible]ERNS, GALLERY OPENING MACHINES, [illegible]ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT FOR UNDERGROUND CO[illegible]S.

COMPANHIA RIOG[illegible]ENSE DE MINERAÇÃO, with headoffices at Rua Botafo[illegible] [illegible]ict of Menino Deus, in Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul, is [illegible] qualifying deliveries of underground coal mining equipment.

The pre-[illegible]ication is for deliveries of:
- [illegible]omplete Long Wall Systems
- Battery driven locomotives with waggons and accessories
- Miner lanterns
- Gallery opening machines
- Electric equipment for underground coal mines

The instructions regarding the pre-qualification are available to the interested at CRM's headoffices at the above mentioned address, until November 14, 1980.

The requests for pre-qualification should be sent to Companhia Riograndense de Mineração until December 16, 1980.

Porto Alegre, October 19, 1980

Edict for Competition nº 05/80

ELECTRICAL "DRAG LINE" EXCAVATOR PROJECT FOR THE AMPLIFICATION OF THE CANDIOTA MINES

1 - COMPANHIA RIOGRANDENSE DE MINERAÇÃO, with headoffices at Rua Botafogo nº 610 in Porto Alegre, Capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, draws the attention of the interested companies to Competition nº 05/80 regarding the acquisition of 1 (one) electrical excavator of the "Drag Line" type for coal uncovering operations for an annual removal of a volume of material "in situ" of 5.900.000 (five million nine hundred thousand) cubic meters.

2 - The specifications regarding this Edict are available to the interested at CRM's headoffices at the above mentioned address until November 14, 1980.

3 - The offers will be received at CRM's headoffices on December 18, 1980 at 14:00h.

Porto Alegre, October 19, 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

October 30, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.SRsvs.($1) ..... 12.5pct☐

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ..... SF 681.90
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 713.00
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 796.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 989.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.69
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 3.34
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $13.08

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust $123.3c
— (w) High Interest Sterling £88.5cxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $24.10
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $15.97
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $37.90

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 304.50
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 633.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 74.00
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 133.50
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 570.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 113.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 18.40
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 46.00

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (m) American Values Common ..... $
— (m) American Values Cum. Pref. ..... $
— (d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $42.26
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $73.06
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd. $27.70
— (d) Fidelity Int'l Fund $42.23
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $90.17
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $25.46

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $53.87
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 18.25
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.01
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $16.50
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund $16.31
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $11.77
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $20.19

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... Y 1,925
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $38.86

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 617.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 301.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.95

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $55.76

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,530.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,329.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 408.25
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 59.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 234.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 64.50
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 81.48

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 27.25
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.75
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 65.75
— (d) Eurit Europa Sh. ..... SF 148.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 102.50
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 59.75
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 99.00
— (d) Romefac-Invest ..... SF 466.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 551.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 212.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.08
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 16.77
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 47.10

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $14.12
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,014.47
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.57
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 120.80
(w) CAMIT $10.37
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $18.42
(d) Cortbico Open-End Fund $304.21
(w) Citadel Fund $2.58
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,289.92
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.58
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $16.17
(d) Cortexa International ..... US 103.42
(w) D.G.C. $54.47
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $23.78
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $25.91
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,318
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. $42.39
(w) First Eagle Fund $8,533.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $230.76
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 170.95
(w) Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 73.21
(d) Fondifollo $22.12
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 40.13
(d) Global Fund Ltd ..... SF 6.55
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 7.07
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $543.49
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $124.47
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $134.61
(d) Interfund S.A. $14.42
(w) Intermarket Fund $189.04
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $21.85
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $9.68
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 31.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques $48.15
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $72.99
(w) Japan Selection Fund $98.82
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $52.00
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,329.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $16.48
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF $13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $36.49
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. $96.15
(w) Luxfund $41.68
(d) Medioianum Sel. Fund $16.12
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $19.49
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.65*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.30*
(w) N.A.M.F. $109.51
(w) Pretoria Financial $1.25
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $42.97
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $1,608.
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund $10.75
(d) Renta Fund $57.56
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 880.00
(d) Safe Fund $5.00
(d) Safe Trust Fund $11.83
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 67.25
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $21.58
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 95.30
(w) Talent Global Fund $17.02
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $63.99
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $87.83
(w) Transpacific Fund $41.60
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 48.70
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.99
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas $9.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $471.49
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $19.79
(w) Worldwide Securities $116.46
(w) Worldwide Special $2,877.73

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ° - ° - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon. ☐ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Oct. 30, 1980

Stock	Bid	Asked
[illegible]		

n.a.—Not applicable.

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International Smoke Shop, 160 East 54th St.
Brner Bookshop, 51st St. and 1st Ave.
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31-10-80

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Oct. 30, 1980

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	5.35	5.41	5.29	5.32½	—.03¼
Mar	5.56	5.61¼	5.50	5.52¾	—.04¼
May	5.59½	5.66	5.54	5.57¾	—.03½
Jul	5.34	5.40	5.29	5.30½	—.03¾
Sep	5.40½	5.47	5.36½	5.38	—.03
Dec	5.52	5.58½	5.49	5.50	—.02

Sales Wed. 22,679.
Total open interest Wed. 90,005, up 550 from Tues.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	3.74¼	3.79¼	3.73¾	3.74¼	—.02
Mar	3.85½	3.89½	3.84½	3.84½	—.02¾
May	3.89½	3.92¾	3.87¾	3.88	—.02¾
Jul	3.86	3.89¼	3.84¾	3.85	—.02¾
Sep	3.72¼	3.75	3.71½	3.72¼	—.01¼
Dec	3.53½	3.55	3.51	3.52¾	—.01½

Sales Wed. 88,383.
Total open interest Wed. 314,426, up 5,443 from Tues.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	9.03	9.23	8.88½	8.91¾	—.12¾
Jan	9.33	9.51	9.16	9.19	—.14
Mar	9.58	9.78	9.44	9.46½	—.12½
May	9.75	9.97½	9.63	9.64½	—.13½
Jul	9.78	10.02	9.70	9.70½	—.12
Aug	9.52	9.73	9.40	9.42½	—.11½
Sep	8.79	8.86½	8.70	8.74	—.36
Nov	8.31	8.43	8.27½	8.27¾	—.05¾

Sales Wed. 80,481.
Total open interest Wed. 213,221, up 643 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	282.00	287.80	273.30	274.60	—8.70
Jan	286.50	292.00	279.50	279.70	—7.60
Mar	291.50	297.50	285.00	285.20	—7.50
May	291.00	299.00	286.00	286.20	—6.30
Jul	289.00	295.50	285.00	285.50	—5.00
Aug	281.00	285.20	278.00	278.80	—6.00
Sep	263.00	265.60	259.40	259.30	—4.70
Oct	249.50	249.50	242.00	243.00	—3.00
Dec	242.00	243.50	238.00	239.80	—2.20

Sales Wed. 20,500.
Total open interest Wed. 81,329, up 1,909 from Tues.

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	26.55	27.38	26.40	26.72	+ .15
Jan	27.00	27.80	26.80	27.15	+ .15
Mar	27.75	28.58	27.40	27.87	+ .14
May	28.20	29.20	28.10	28.40	+ .20
Jul	28.70	29.58	28.40	28.95	+ .22
Aug	28.30	29.35	28.30	28.65	+ .20
Sep	27.70	28.45	27.50	28.00	+ .50
Oct	26.80	27.45	26.80	26.95	+ .28
Dec	26.70	27.25	26.70	26.95	+ .38

Sales Wed. 13,299.
Total open interest Wed. 74,461, up 572 from Tues.

OATS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.11½	2.14	2.08	2.09½	—.03
Mar	2.21	2.23	2.18	2.19	—.02¾
May	2.24	2.25¼	2.21	2.22½	—.02½
Jul	2.15¾	2.16½	2.12	2.13	—.02½
Sep	.	.	.	2.12	—.02½

Sales Wed. 1,463.
Total open interest Wed. 7,852, up 29 from Tues.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	76.45	76.60	76.20	76.20	— .32
Jan	78.25	78.55	77.85	77.90	— .32
Mar	80.52	80.97	79.75	79.90	— .62
Apr	80.80	81.20	80.30	80.40	— .30
May	80.90	81.10	80.30	80.40	— .37
Aug				80.00	— .37
Sep	80.20	80.22	79.75	79.87	— .33

Est. sales 1,855; sales Wed. 1,771.
Total open interest Wed. 8,304, up 140 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	69.60	70.00	69.50	69.60	+ .18
Jan	71.00	71.30	70.75	70.75	— .35
Feb	72.20	72.45	71.75	71.90	
Apr	74.40	74.65	73.85	74.02	— .25
Jun	75.05	75.65	74.85	75.10	— .20
Aug	74.80	75.05	74.40	74.55	— .17
Oct	74.00	74.05	73.55	73.95	+ .20
Dec				74.90	

Est. sales 19,520; sales Wed. 17,615.
Total open interest Wed. 58,770, up 566 from Tues.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	51.60	52.15	51.10	51.27	— .50
Feb	55.85	56.80	55.35	55.50	— .62
Apr	55.65	56.42	55.10	55.25	— .40
Jun	58.65	59.50	58.55	58.55	— .15
Jul	59.60	59.92	59.30	59.80	+ .30
Aug	58.40	58.80	57.65	58.80	+ .30
Oct	56.90	56.90	56.70	56.80	+ .05
Dec	57.40	57.80	57.40	57.80	+ .15

Est. sales 12,295; sales Wed. 11,677.
Total open interest Wed. 36,412, up 1,222 from Mon.

PORK BELLIES
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	72.20	73.50	70.50	71.40	— .92
Mar	72.00	73.50	70.50	71.40	—1.00
May	73.90	75.15	71.95	73.00	— .92
Jul	75.00	76.50	73.70	74.25	—1.37
Aug	73.90	75.37	72.78	73.25	—1.15

Est. sales 16,057; sales Wed. 10,494.
Total open interest Wed. 22,980; off 53 from Tues.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS
30,000 lbs.; dollars per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	47.67	47.95	47.52	47.52	— .45
Feb	51.15	51.35	51.10	51.10	— .70
Apr	51.00	51.00	50.50	51.00	+ .20
Jan	.	.	.	53.80	.
Jul	.	.	.	53.60	.
Aug	.	.	.	54.82	.

Est. sales 104; sales Wed. 1160
Total open interest Wed. 1,767, up 23 from Tues.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	62.40	62.90	62.40	62.90	— .10
Dec	.	.	.	68.25	.

Est. sales 4; sales Wed. 13.
Total open interest Wed. 60, off 1 from Tues.

LUMBER old contracts
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	162.00	166.00	161.30	164.70	+ .40
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	172.00	175.30	171.50	173.90	—1.30
Mar	189.50	191.40	187.50	189.90	—1.50
May	204.00	205.60	203.50	204.70	—1.00
Jul	219.20	221.50	219.20	220.50	—1.20
Sep	224.00	225.00	224.00	224.50	— .50
Nov	225.00	226.00	225.00	225.50	— .50
Jan	230.00	231.50	229.70	231.00	+ .30

Est. sales 3,019; sales Wed. 2,402.
Total open interest Wed. 14,659, up 111 from Tues.

PLYWOOD
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	204.70	208.00	204.70	208.00	+ .70
Jan	207.00	208.50	206.80	208.10	— .50
Mar	210.30	212.20	210.30	211.70	— .30
May	214.50	216.00	214.20	215.70	+ .10
Jul	218.50	220.20	218.50	219.50	— .50
Sep	.	.	.	221.00	+ .50
Nov	.	.	.	221.00	—1.00

Sales Wed. 615.
Total open interest Wed. 4,208, off 80 from Tues.

U.S TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	87.30	87.39	87.18	87.30	—.12
Jan				87.37	—.13
Mar	87.40	87.53	87.34	87.37	—.15
Apr				87.46	—.15
Jun	87.67	87.75	87.53	87.55	—.22
Jul				87.62	—.20
Sep	87.85	87.94	87.73	87.74	—.21
Oct				87.79	—.20
Dec	87.98	88.07	88.86	88.88	—.18
Jan				87.92	—.17
Mar	88.08	88.15	87.95	87.95	—.18
Apr				87.99	—.17
Jun	88.10	88.18	88.05	88.05	—.19
Sep	88.25	88.27	88.13	88.13	—.16

Est. sales 14,987; sales Wed. 14,237.
Total open interest Wed. 23,362, off 178 from Tues.

GNMA
(8 pct $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	67-08	67-28	67-05	67-19	—01
Mar	67-10	67-23	67-01	67-14	—05
Jun	67-06	67-30	67-06	67-17	—06
Sep	67-15	68-00	67-15	67-24	—03
Dec	67-19	68-03	67-19	67-26	—05
Mar	67-23	68-06	67-20	67-26	—07
Jun	67-23	68-05	67-23	67-26	—09
Sep	67-25	68-06	67-22	67-28	—08
Dec	67-30	68-06	67-25	67-28	—09
Mar	67-31	68-08	67-28	67-28	—10
Jun	68-00	68-14	67-29	67-29	—10

Sales Wed. 30,661.
Total open interest Wed. 79,865, up 630 from Tues.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS
($1 million, unaudited discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	86.20	86.35	86.18	86.18	— .22
Mar	86.33	86.33	86.30	86.30	— .20
Jun				86.40	— .16

Sales Wed. 62.
Total open interest Wed. 40, up 6 from Tues.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	67-12	67-26	66-31	67-16	—04
Mar	67-15	68-06	67-10	67-26	—04
Jun	67-22	68-16	67-22	68-06	—02
Sep	68-02	68-24	68-00	68-12	—05
Dec	68-14	68-30	68-07	68-21	—02
Mar	68-22	69-01	68-14	68-27	—02
Jun	68-22	69-08	68-22	69-01	—01
Sep	68-27	69-12	68-26	69-07	
Dec	69-00	69-18	69-00	69-13	+01
Mar	69-05	69-27	69-05	69-19	+02

Sales Wed. 28,902.
Total open interest Wed. 149,819, off 589 from Tues.

International Monetary Market

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.4340	2.4375	2.4280	2.4370	+065
Jan				2.4350	+080
Mar	2.4300	2.4305	2.4250	2.4370	+035
Apr				2.4305	+055
Jun	2.4395	2.4300	2.4280	2.4300	+040
Sep	2.4260	2.4280	2.4260	2.4280	+040

Est. sales 4,808; sales Wed. 3,875.
Total open interest Wed. 16,089, off 120 from Tues.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.8525	.8525	.8495	.8506	—26
Jan			.8525	.8525	—25
Mar	.8567	.8567	.8534	.8538	—29
Apr			.8548	.8548	—27
Jun	.8570	.8570	.8545	.8557	—31
Sep	.8570	.8584	.8545	.8584	—16

Est. sales 2,153; sales Wed. 1,897.
Total open interest Wed. 10,997, up 173 from Tues.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.5334	.5334	.5289	.5297	—39
Jan			.5327	.5327	—38
Mar	.5408	.5410	.5367	.5375	—35
Apr	.5435	.5435	.5408	.5408	—37
Jun	.5477	.5477	.5445	.5445	—37
Sep			.5525	.5530	—15

Est. sales 6,512; sales Wed. 7,219.
Total open interest Wed. 14,230, off 2,168 from Tues.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.
No open contracts

Est. sales 0; sales Wed. 0.
Total open interest Wed. 0, unchanged from Tues.

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.004795	.004806	.004760	.004775	—35
Jan			.004790	.004790	—31
Mar	.004865	.004865	.004824	.004840	—39
Apr			.004850	.004850	—40
Jun	.004885	.004885	.004885	.004885	—35

Est. sales 2,893; sales Wed. 4,675.
Total open interest Wed. 9,054, off 304 from Tues.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.5955	.5955	.5886	.5896	+139
Jan			.5920	.5920	— 60
Mar	.6082	.6085	.6013	.6027	— 58
Jun	.6170	.6178	.6140	.6140	— 65
Sep			.6270	.6280	— 50

Est. sales 4,906; sales Wed. 5,711.
Total open interest Wed. 12,857, off 770 from Tues.

New York Futures

Oct. 30, 1980

ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Nov	8.75	8.78	8.65	8.68	—0.12
Mar	12.50	12.50	12.21	12.32	—0.35
Apr	14.81	14.90	14.66	14.72	—0.26

Est. sales 3,155; sales Wed. 2,900.
Total open interest Wed. 17,862 off 259 from Tues.

COFFEE
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	124.75	125.50	124.50	125.22	+ 0.28
Mar	127.50	128.10	127.25	127.60	— 0.12
May	128.75	129.30	128.55	129.13	+ 0.38
Jul	130.00	130.35	130.00	130.00	— 0.10
Sep	130.50	131.50	130.55	131.00	
Dec	131.00	132.00	132.00	132.00	— 0.13
Mar	.	.	.	133.00	— 0.13

Est. sales 655; sales Wed. 815.
Total open interest Wed. 11,150 up 147 from Tues.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	41.05	42.80	41.05	42.80	+ 1.45
Mar	42.05	43.80	41.35	43.72	+ 1.22
May	41.90	43.33	41.75	43.33	+ 1.00
Jul	40.80	42.30	40.75	42.30	+ 1.00
Sep	38.10	39.64	38.00	39.64	+ 1.00
Oct	36.90	38.10	36.45	38.10	+ 1.00
Jan	32.50	34.00	33.50	34.00	+ 0.55
Mar	32.50	33.68	32.68	33.68	+ 1.00

Est. sales 14,690; sales Wed. 11,460.
Total open interest Wed. 79,687 up 2,983 from Tues.

COCOA
10 metric tons, dollars per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2,070	2,095	2,056	2,090	+34.00
Mar	2,155	2,225	2,140	2,170	+30.00
May	2,200	2,225	2,192	2,220	+34.00
Jul	2,245	2,268	2,240	2,270	+39.00
Sep	2,300	2,300	2,285	2,314	+38.00
Dec	2,355	2,355	2,340	2,368	+37.00

Est. sales 2,182; sales Wed. 3,988.
Total open interest Wed. 14,688 up 501 from Tues.

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	90.10	90.20	89.90	89.90	—0.45
Jan	92.50	92.55	92.20	92.25	—0.30
Mar	93.85	94.00	93.55	93.90	+0.05
May	94.50	94.55	94.30	94.70	+0.05
Jul	95.70	95.70	95.60	95.70	+0.20
Sep	.	.	.	96.50	+0.10
Nov	.	.	.	97.30	+0.10
Jan	.	.	.	97.90	+0.10
Mar				98.40	+0.10

Est. sales 400; sales Wed. 563.
Total open interest Wed. 9,041 up 62 from Tues.

COTTON, No.2.
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	89.65	90.95	88.75	88.90	—1.26
Mar	90.55	91.00	89.70	89.73	—1.29
May	90.60	91.05	89.40	89.80	—1.30
Jul	90.20	90.70	89.50	89.56	—1.22
Oct	85.65	86.65	85.50	85.50	—0.40
Dec	83.40	84.00	82.35	83.10	—0.30
Mar	.	.	.	83.50	—0.40

Est. sales 10,500; sales Wed. 7,930.
Total open interest Wed. 45,500 up 369 from Tues.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov				94.95	— 0.45
Dec	96.40	96.50	95.30	95.95	— 0.45
Jan	96.60	97.40	96.40	96.85	— 0.45
Mar	98.80	99.20	98.10	98.65	— 0.45
May	100.30	100.70	99.80	100.15	— 0.45
Jul	101.70	102.30	101.30	101.65	— 0.45
Sep	103.20	103.40	103.20	103.75	— 0.45
Dec	105.30	105.50	105.30	105.40	— 0.45
Jan				106.20	— 0.45
Mar	107.80	107.90	107.50	107.80	— 0.45
May	109.70	109.70	109.70	109.40	— 0.45
Jul	111.40	111.80	111.40	111.00	— 0.45

Est. sales 5,300; sales Wed. 3,540.
Total open interest Wed. 54,536 off 90 from Tues.

SILVER
5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	1930.0	1935.0	1930.0	1929.0	+ 90.0
Dec	1950.0	1970.0	1945.0	1950.0	+ 70.0
Jan	1975.0	1975.0	1973.0	1977.0	+ 88.0
Mar	2000.0	2050.0	2025.0	2030.0	+ 90.0
May	2080.0	2100.0	2080.0	2084.5	+105.0
Jul	2140.0	2160.0	2138.5	2138.5	+125.0
Sep	2185.0	2192.5	2191.0	2192.5	+135.0
Dec				2274.5	+180.0
Jan				2303.5	+185.0
Mar	2345.0	2360.0	2357.5	2357.5	+195.0
May	.	.	.	2411.5	+205.0
Jul	.	.	.	2465.5	+215.0

Est. sales 2,500; sales Wed. 2,952.
Total open interest Wed. 34,372 up 1,164 from Tues.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	657.00	659.00	650.00	652.00	— 3.70
Jan	671.00	673.00	665.00	666.70	— 2.00
Apr	694.00	696.50	692.00	691.20	— 2.00
Jul	720.00	722.50	714.00	718.70	— 2.80
Oct	746.00	752.00	752.00	746.20	— 2.00

Est. sales 767; sales Wed. 1,221.
Total open interest Wed. 11,885 off 192 from Tues.

GOLD
100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Lo
Nov	641.00	642.00	640.
Dec	650.00	651.00	646.
Feb	667.20	668.00	664.
Apr	684.50	684.80	681.
Jun	700.00	704.00	699.
Aug	719.60	720.80	719.
Oct	737.40	740.00	737.
Dec	756.00	758.50	756.
Feb	775.00	779.00	775.
Apr	792.00	796.20	785.
Jun	815.00	815.90	814.
Aug	833.30	835.90	833.

Est. sales 33,000; sales Wed. 35,4
Total open interest Wed. 247,82
Tues.

Cash Price

October 30, 19

Commodity and unit
FOODS
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.
TEXTILES
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd
METALS
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.
Lead Spot, lb
Copper elect., lb
Tin (Straits), lb
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb
Silver N.Y., oz
Gold N.Y., oz
New York prices.

Commodity Ind

October 30, 19

	Close
Moody's	1,326.10 f
Reuters	1,746.60
Dow Jones Spot	479.87
D.J. Futures	499.18

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. inary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1

Dividends

October 30, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amt
Amer Home Prod	Q	.45
Consol Foods	Q	.47½
CBS Group	Q	.70½
Handy & Harman	-	.25
Interpace Corp	Q	.37½
Mead Corp	Q	.47½
Olin Corp	Q	.27½
Valley Bancorp	Q	.30

EXTRA

Company	Per.	Amt
Postal Inst Press	-	.05

STOCK

Company	Per.	Amt
Union Corp	-	5PC

STOCK SPLIT

Handy & Harman 2-for-1
Quotron System 2-for-1

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amt
Allied Chemical	Q	.55
Electro Pro Co Am	Q	.03
Enserch Corp	Q	.43
GATX Corp	Q	.55
Giant Food Inc	Q	.27½
Postal Inst Press	A	.15

Thursday's New Highs and

NEW HIGHS—22

AllenGp	JamesRiv wt	Sa
Am Invest	Matsush El	Sm
AnixterBro s	Premierind	Sta
Brit Pet	Proler Inf	Tr
CooperIn s	Rich Merr	Wa
CoopIn cvpf	ShellTrns	Wa
FstUnR Es	Southdwn s	Wa
GenDynam wt		

NEW LOWS—15

AMD s	GEICO 3.4pf	PS
BarryWright s	GeicoCp s	PS
Benef 4.50pf	Itel Corp	Tc
CabotCp wi	NewprkRs s	Ti
ChasMnh 10.50pf	NorthTel g	Wi

Finns to Halt TV Tu

Reuters

IMATRA, Finland — [cut off] will stop making television tubes at the end of the year [cut off] ing losses of more than $1[cut off] lion in three years of manu[cut off] ing begun in cooperation w[cut off] tachi Ltd. of Japan, the na[cut off] owned subsidiary, Finnvak[cut off] Thursday.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 30, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
CaroPwLt	993,800	16⅞	— ⅛
Mobil	938,400	73¾	— ½
NatSemi s	698,400	35⅛	—2¼
Gulf Oil	501,700	39¾	—1½
SunComp s	469,900	47	—5⅜
Rowan s	458,800	36¼	
IBM	394,100	65⅛	— ⅞
AtlRichfl s	365,300	59⅞	—1⅞
SouthldRoy xd	357,300	32⅜	+ ½
Delta Airl.	345,500	46⅛	—1⅜
Armcoinc	338,900	35½	
MACOMS	313,600	24⅜	— ⅞
Sony Corp	309,700	14⅞	+ ⅛
SearsRoeb	292,800	15⅞	— ⅜
Rich Merr	277,800	31½	+1½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	39.06	42.93
Advanced	391	674
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	16.15
Declined	1,144	773
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	16.36
Unchanged	351	437
Total Issues	1,888	1,886
New highs	22	22
New lows	16	8

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	926.79	932.51	915.02	917.75	—11.43
20 Trn	363.94	366.45	359.50	360.87	—4.97
15 Util	111.25	111.65	109.64	110.15	—1.28
65 Stk	353.49	355.62	348.96	350.19	—4.43

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	65.80	—0.28
10 Public Utils	63.71	—0.26
10 Indus	67.90	—0.30

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	128.71	125.78	126.29	-1.62
Industrials	146.58	143.11	143.72	-1.92
Utilities	51.20	50.40	50.62	-0.36
Finance	12.59	12.37	12.40	-0.14
Transp.	22.62	22.21	22.29	-0.20

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	73.79	72.85	72.85	—0.95
Industrials	86.21	85.19	85.19	—1.19
Transp.	72.05	70.78	70.78	—1.42
Utilities	37.58	37.41	37.41	—0.26
Finance	66.05	65.45	65.45	—0.71

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
October 29	128,595	267,279	2,064
October 28	151,435	300,569	1,999
October 27	149,415	323,620	1,979
October 24	152,469	298,717	1,987
October 23	166,539	336,834	2,004

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GlfCans s	1,873,900	20¼	—2¼
DomePetr g	970,500	55	—7
HuskyOG s	402,100	13¾	—1½
BowValley s	370,400	18	—1¼
ChiefDvg s	355,000	18¼	—3¼
InlrCtyGs g	266,300	15	—1⅛
TubosMex s	260,600	9⅛	
WwdeEnov n	238,600	21¼	—3⅞
ImperOilA g	231,700	31⅞	—2⅛
RangerOil s	225,500	48	—3⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	11.33	8.33
Advanced	257	246
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	1.69
Declined	469	330
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	6.17
Unchanged	N.A.	208
Total Issues	N.A.	784
New highs	N.A.	28
New lows	N.A.	8

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
344.41	331.86	331.45	—12.96

FUTURES DOW JONES
Through New York Industrial Index Fund Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes October 30 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high
Oct. 30	—/—	928/948
Nov. 27	925/935	925/948
Dec. 29	925/935	925/950

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12116

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 30, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	843.50	844.00	853.50	854.00
3 months	874.00	874.50	881.50	882.00
Cathodes: spot	817.50	819.00	828.00	830.00
3 months	846.50	847.00	854.50	856.00
Tin: spot	6,700.00	6,710.00	6,750.00	6,760.00
3 months	6,770.00	6,773.00	6,750.00	6,760.00
Lead: spot	338.00	339.00	342.00	343.00
3 months	354.00	354.50	357.00	358.00
Zinc: spot	328.00	330.00	329.00	330.00
3 months	339.00	339.25	341.00	341.50
Silver: spot	791.00	792.00	783.50	785.00
3 months	823.00	823.50	816.00	817.00
Aluminium: spot	646.00	648.00	657.00	659.00
3 months	674.00	675.00	684.00	685.00
Nickel: spot	2,710.00	2,720.00	2,693.00	2,700.00
3 months	2,750.00	2,755.00	2,735.00	2,739.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 30, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Jan	402.00	399.00	404.00	405.50	401.00	402.00
Mar	415.00	406.75	413.55	413.55	409.00	409.25
May	413.00	404.75	412.25	412.50	407.25	407.50
Aug	390.75	384.00	391.00	392.00	384.55	384.75
Oct	341.00	352.00	360.00	360.75	352.10	352.75
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	331.00	332.00	321.10	322.00
Mar	316.50	314.00	322.50	324.00	313.00	314.05
9,934 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	927.00	914.00	917.00	918.00	923.00	924.00
Dec	967.00	956.00	959.00	960.00	964.00	965.00
Mar	996.00	997.00	998.00	999.00	982.00	983.00
May	1,005	997.00	998.00	999.00	1,002	1,003
Jly	1,025	1,017	1,016	1,017	1,024	1,025
Sep	1,045	1,038	1,039	1,040	1,046	1,048
Dec	1,066	1,066	1,061	1,063	1,064	1,073
1,923 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,049	1,038	1,038	1,044	1,052	1,055
Jan	1,080	1,065	1,065	1,067	1,080	1,081
Mar	1,048	1,036	1,037	1,039	1,045	1,046
May	1,049	1,040	1,040	1,041	1,051	1,052
Jly	1,059	1,047	1,048	1,050	1,053	1,056
Sep	1,058	1,050	1,047	1,050	1,057	1,059
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,040	1,060	1,052	1,057
2,579 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
October 30, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	4,120	4,085	4,115	4,130	+65
Mar	4,270	4,205	4,260	4,265	+80
May	4,285	4,240	4,275	4,285	+75
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	4,100	4,180	+20
Aug	4,165	4,125	4,147	4,160	+87
Oct	3,850	3,850	3,845	3,895	+45
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	—
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	3,570	—	+20
1,613 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	945	955	—6
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	980	1,005	—7
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,010	1,028	—5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,020	1,045	—5
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[illegible]										

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

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x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

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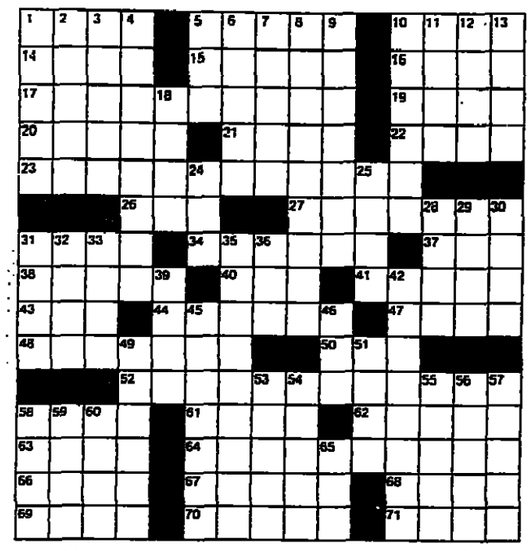
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PUT YOUR MONEY WHERE THE NEWS IS.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Arizona Indian or city
5 Tree with quivering leaves
10 She wrote "The Fountainhead"
14 —— Islands, off Ireland
15 Chili con ——
16 Lake that sounds mysterious
17 Magic; enchantment
19 Have a repast
20 Place for a "steak-out"
21 Stulm
22 Incense, e.g.
23 Where Bones became a "headless horseman"
26 Becky Crawley, —— Sharp
27 Makes bubbly
31 Weight
34 Meretricious
37 Queen before Sophia
38 Heeling at sea
40 Traveller's rider
41 These reveal bones
43 Racket
44 Finally
47 Antony's faithful friend
48 January in Brasil
50 Andrea —— Sarto
52 Noel Coward play
58 John D. handout
61 Hebrew seven-week period
62 "But he that is joined unto the Lord —— spirit": *I Cor.* 6:17
63 State confidently
64 Fairy hiding a crock of gold
66 Snack-bar drink
67 Inscribe
68 Tannish
69 Oct. 31, Nov. 30, etc.
70 Geological period of time
71 Gaelic fairy

DOWN

1 Raucous noises
2 Asian sheep
3 Dull finish
4 Plutarch, Plato, Pliny et al.
5 C.P.A.'s record
6 Conductor Caldwell
7 Good place to see a Goya
8 Rakes with gunfire
9 Vexatious person
10 Bohemian dance
11 Dry as dust
12 Boy in a casa
13 Pudu or guazuti
18 "—— springs eternal . . .": Pope
24 Thus far
25 Relative of an eland
28 Symbol of sadness
29 Greek war goddess
30 Brat's verbal forte
31 Pilgrimage to Mecca
32 Dissertator on a porker
33 Fictional friend of a runaway slave
35 Share
36 Indian of Indiana
39 Item to pin on the donkey
42 Savors
45 Triplets
46 These score six pts.
49 First First Family of the Weimar Republic
51 De Mille film
53 Seven: Comb. form
54 Went wrong
55 Marijuana butt
56 Toughen
57 Holding, to Henri
58 Title for Judith Anderson
59 He was "Terrible"
60 Canasta ploy
65 Before, to Byron

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	H	A	S		A	I	M	Y		A	H	A	R	D
M	I	A	L	T		T	H	E	O		R	E	L	E
A	S	T	O		T	R	E	S		A	L	G	I	A
H	A	R	R	I	E	T		T	U	B	M	A	N	
		M	I	C	E			R	I	S	E	S		
R	E	C		G	A	S	T	R	I	C				
A	T		M	E		E	I	A		U	S	M	A	
C	H	A	R	L	A	T	A	N		H	U	N	T	E	R
E	N	D	S		S	E	A			N	O	O	N	E
		S	T	A	M	P	E	R		A	D	A		
S	O	B	E	R		I	S	U	P					
M	C	I	L	E	O	D	B	E	T	H	U	N	E	
T	O	T	E	M		R	O	T	E		L	E	S	S
S	T	E	A	L		A	I	A	R		S	A	T	E
P	E	T	T	Y		B	O	S	S		E	T	O	N

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	18	64	9	48	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	30	86	12	54	Fair
AMSTERDAM	12	54	7	45	Rain	MADRID	24	75	7	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	-1	30	Rain	MANILA	29	84	23	73	Overcast
ATHENS	22	72	12	54	Fair	MEXICO CITY	20	68	11	52	Foggy
AUCKLAND	18	64	13	55	Fair	MIAMI	31	88	25	77	Cloudy
BANGKOK	29	84	24	75	Cloudy	MILAN	15	59	5	41	Foggy
BEIRUT	26	79	20	68	Overcast	MONTREAL	4	39	-1	30	Cloudy
BELGRADE	16	61	5	41	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	37	-2	28	Overcast
BERLIN	13	55	8	46	Showers	MUNICH	14	57	8	46	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	5	41	Cloudy	NAIROBI	31	88	24	75	Fair
BUCHAREST	22	72	4	39	Foggy	NEW DELHI	33	91	20	68	Fair
BUDAPEST	17	63	10	50	Cloudy	NEW YORK	13	55	5	41	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	19	66	10	50	Overcast	NICE	20	68	14	57	Fair
CAIRO	27	81	20	68	Cloudy	OSLO	6	43	0	32	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	75	14	57	Overcast	PARIS	15	59	4	39	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	5	41	Rain	PEKING	21	70	6	43	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	9	48	Overcast	PRAGUE	16	61	5	41	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	57	5	41	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	28	82	24	75	Overcast
EDINBURGH	9	48	-2	28	Overcast	ROME	21	70	12	54	Foggy
FLORENCE	21	70	12	54	Foggy	SAN PAULO	31	88	20	68	Foggy
FRANKFURT	17	63	5	41	Rain	SEOUL	13	55	0	32	Fair
GENEVA	22	72	5	41	Fair	SINGAPORE	27	81	22	72	Showers
HELSINKI	2	36	-1	30	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	4	39	-4	25	Overcast
H.C. MINH CITY	27	81	20	68	Cloudy	SYDNEY	17	63	12	54	Overcast
HONG KONG	29	84	21	70	Cloudy	TAIPEI	28	82	22	72	Foggy
HOUSTON	18	64	2	36	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	—	—	N.A.
ISTANBUL	20	68	10	50	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	82	19	66	Overcast
JAKARTA	29	84	20	68	Foggy	TOKYO	17	63	9	48	Fair
JERUSALEM	25	77	19	66	Overcast	TUNIS	25	77	12	54	Fair
JOHANNESBURG	25	77	17	63	Fair	VIENNA	12	54	10	50	Showers
LAS PALMAS	27	81	18	64	Fair	WARSAW	9	48	8	46	Rain
LIMA	21	70	14	57	Overcast	WASHINGTON	14	57	5	41	Cloudy
LISBON	25	77	13	55	Overcast	ZURICH	20	68	6	43	Cloudy
LONDON	14	57	2	36	Foggy						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

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Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5,975, 6,050, 7,120, 7,185, 7,255, 9,410, 9,750, 12,095 and 15,070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,660, 17,885, 15,420, 12,095, 11,820, 9,580, 7,120 and. 6,050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25,650, 21,470, 15,070, 11,750, 9,410, 7,120 and 5,975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25,650, 21,660, 17,880, 15,400, 11,820, 9,410, 7,185 and 6,005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,710, 17,770, 15,310, 11,760, 9,410, 7,140, 6,120 and 3,990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,550, 17,770, 15,310, 11,750, 9,600, 7,180 and 6,195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25,650, 17,790, 15,310, 11,865, 9,570, 6,195 and 3,915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88,900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15,345, 7,325, 6,040, 5,995, 3,980, 1,197, 792, 11,760, 9,760, 1,296 in the 19, 31, 41, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meterbands.

Middle East: KHz 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,200, 6,040, 1,260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17,820, 17,740, 15,290, 11,760, 9,770, 26,000, 6,110 and 1,575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21,540, 17,740, 15,205, 11,915, 9,700, 7,105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 37 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26,040, 21,660, 17,870, 15,330, 11,915, 9,740, 7,280, 6,125, 5,995, 3,990 on the 11, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

China's Ideological Stree Names Accused of Leading People Astray

United Press International

PEKING — Too many Chinese are being ledup blind alleys because of the nation's "revolutionary" street names, according to a letter in the Guangming Ribao newspaper.

Two members of the Hunan Province Xin'g county committee wrote Wednesday that it is difficult to find an address when so many street names are alike.

"In our county, for example, there arefour Red Star Brigades, three Great-Leap-Forward Brigades and two Benefit-the-People Brigades," the letter said. "There have been many cases of people looking up the wrong address."

PEANUTS



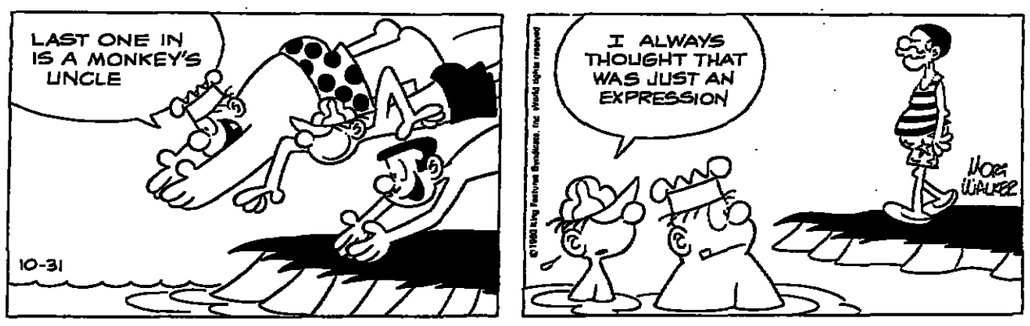
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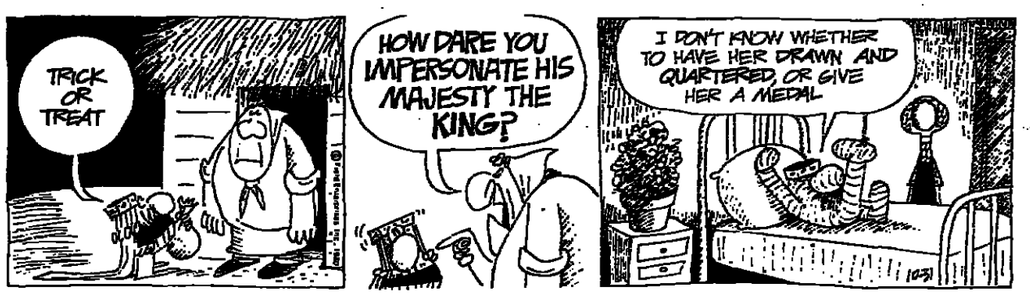
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



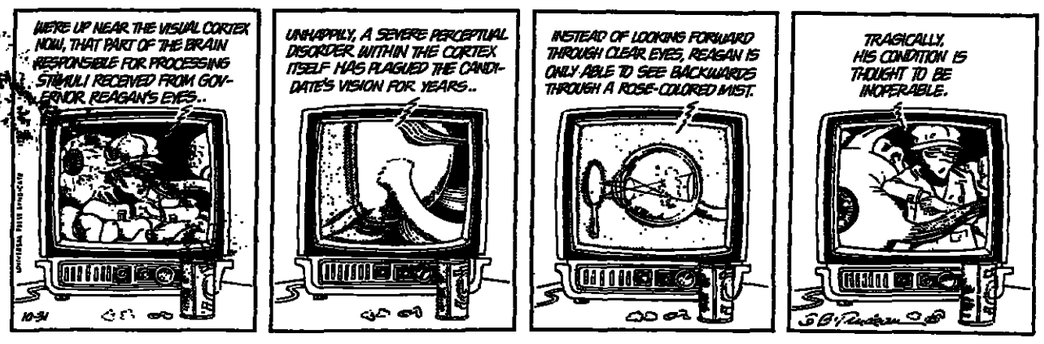
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YENAH

WAQUS

DUMEGS

UNSOIC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

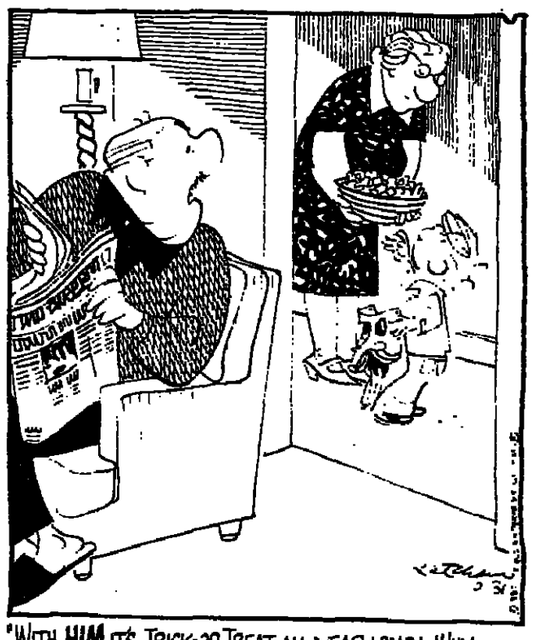
Answer: ⬭⬭⬭⬭⬭ DOWN ⬭⬭⬭⬭⬭⬭

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JOINT DERBY INNING MARVEL
Answer: You shouldn't believe a person in bed because he's always doing this—LYING

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WITH HIM IT'S TRICK-OR-TREAT ALL YEAR LONG! WHY DOESN'T HE TAKE THE DAY OFF?

BOOKS

THE SCAPEGOAT

By Mary Lee Settle. Random House. 278 pp. $11.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"THE SCAPEGOAT" might he described as littered with, and almost obscured by, the talent of Mary Lee Settle. She writes so well that one sometimes feels lost between illusion and reality, or literature and life.

Look at the way she translates a coal miners' strike in West Virginia in 1912 into a striking image: A Gatling gun has been placed on the front porch of a small mine owner's house at the insistence of his hysterical wife. His three beautiful daughters stand around the gun, which is like a black spider, in their white dresses. Althea, the flirtatious one, almost seems to caress it, while Lily, who is a feminist from Vassar, wants to turn the gun against injustice, if she can only locate it. The gun is not loaded.

Beverley Lacey, the mine owner, is dying of tuberculosis. He says to himself, "I ain't been on fire for a thing in my life, not even my own death." To the big mine owners who are pressing him to shut out the strikers, Beverley says: "You see labor as a commodity. I have my own men." "One cannot cover the whole earth with our responsibility," they reply, and Beverley is caught between the hammer and the anvil, between labor and management.

Anne, his wife, "prided herself on being sudden," and her abrupt appeals to Beverley to do something have unnerved him. As he sees it, "she only trusted him at night when she was about to go to sleep and leave him with more than he bargained for." She sleeps alone in a tower 55 steps above the ordinary level of things.

Jake Catlett, the leader of the strikers, is an old friend of Beverley's. They share "a stillness together," sitting in Beverley's office, silently commiserating with each other for the circumstances that have pushed them beyond the reach of talk.

Roundtree, the sympathetic mine superintendent, dreams of "a piercing domesticity" with Lily. "Sudden clarities" bring tears to his eyes. But Lily seems preoccupied with Eduardo, a young miner from a group that has come over from Italy. She reads Mr Eduardo, and he is hot and insulted that this p girl has chosen him as "After the black-haire he thinks, "with their da eyes made huge by shac them like tear stains, the color of disappearan

So far, so good, but v focuses on Annunziata. mother, one feels that haps too quintessentiall ian mother. It is almost chelangelo has sculpted ta, in the housewife's eq the *contrapposto*. Her musings are just a bit to ly Mediterranean: "Men der and they failed in t things, failed and fell." hear Sophia Loren, an her, Anna Magnani.

Mother Jones, an itin year-old union organizer riage of Erich Neumann "great mother" and Li'l Mammy Yokum. Thou wonderful standing in creek in winter with tucked up in order to tal ers without stepping on property, she too may be tle more motherly than lil

Settle has rooted her so deeply in the Virginia that when Lily is transp World War I in France, not take very well. Althe est daughter, is pushed time in order to offer a d ed wife's comment on t and somehow she trivial drunk and disillusioned wife may have finally ach status of a cliche.

Perhaps the difficulty v Scapegoat" lies in the fac have grown used to mon cated oppositions betwe and evil or labor and man so that Settle's situation some of the righteousness rality play. Perhaps, too, to remember the French p monition that when e rears its lovely head, th ought to wring its neck.

Anatole Broyard is on th The New York Times.

AS SUMMERS DIE

By Winston Groom. Summit. 319 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WINSTON GROOM'S new novel, "As Summers Die," begins with a dangling gerund — "The land, looking from its highest point, stretched westward and south" — and ends with a "differently than." In between, the narrative informs us that during the time before the novel's action begins, "a dark and silent geologic process was taking place, and in fact had been taking place long before the first" "progenitors" of what turn out to be the story's villains "began hauling themselves up out of the primordial mud. The billions of living organisms of the Paleozoic era, having long since died and sunk into the ground, were slowly pressed into a warm, decayed and gaseous loam. Eventually, by the fierce quashing weight of the earth itself, this loam was squeezed, fermented, pressed and boiled into a thick, black, gooey substance called oil."

And yet despite such failures of syntax, diction and tone, "As Summers Die" turns out to be so good-natured in its outlook on people, so innocent in its apprehension of U.S. history, and so sure-handedly plotted, that I found myself slipping into it as if it were the old swimming hole underneath the covered wooden bridge — a pleasure we all remember, though for most of us it never existed.

Actually, it is a kind of fairy tale that Groom has written. It's the rich and powerful against the poor and humble, contending over who owns the rights to what may be a huge amount of that "thick, black, gooey substance called oil," which appears to lie beneath several hundred acres of land on the coast of Louisiana. The rich and powerful Holt brothers say it's theirs because their family has owned the land ever since an ancestor was granted it by the Spanish throne. The blacks of Creoletown (the time is 1959) say it's theirs by squatters' rights, or, in the case of Elvira Backus and her two light-skinned children, Daniel and Priscilla, because old Jonathan Holt 2d went up to Elvira's place one Christmas shortly before he died and deeded her the place in acknowledgment of the two children she had borne him.

Enter P. Willis Croft, a 42-year-old lawyer who once saw his green-light-at-the-end-of-the-pier in the form of a carnival-float blonde who smiled and threw him a chocolate kiss, but who has s tled for a feckless career r ing petty felons. Willis, cal lie, is hired by Elvira Bac the blacks of Creoletown their property against the ing Holt brothers and to drill the oil themselves. An too long we find ourselves the villains, as they figu twirl their black mustach cheering for Willie as he ons the underdogs and cals

Why are these cliches so ing? Partly because Groom vented any number of live es — like the scene in whic embarrasses the Holt stuffy lawyer by paging h pornographic-movie thea the character of Daniel F mulatto son of Elvira Bac the Holt brothers' father, w to quote Shakespeare's " speeches as he consolida power of the Obsidian Oi which he and Willie have h form.

But more than these to is Groom's endorsement American Dream that is a — the notion that Willie C son of a gas-station attend catch the brass ring and into his hometown's elite. the humblest American b acquire the power confe owning and refining that substance called oil."

At the end, Groom — previous book was the F Vietnam war novel, "Bette Than These" — tries to s limits on his fantasy of mobility. Whitsey Loftin, ber of the Holt clan who h vertently teased Willie int in love with her, finally dec can't marry him becat doesn't really love him. An bitterly realizes that for taste of glory and the lux wealth, he is better off those at "the lower end of derful human race, who their felonious intentions, heat and rage and lonelin he was feeling now."

But we know better. W that the morning after th Whitsey will change her m welcome Willie onto the float. Then we can go on d our silly dreams.

Christopher Lehmann-Hau the staff of The New York T

BRIDGE — By Alan Ti

SOUTH opened the bidding on the diagramed deal with one heart. West, with favorable vulnerability, jumped to four clubs, and North doubled for penalties. South was interested in a game or a slam rather than a nonvulnerable penalty. He tried four spades and landed precariously in five hearts after his partner showed control of the enemy club suit.

The opening lead was the club king, and South played carefully to make 11 tricks without resorting to a spade finesse. He won with the club ace, throwing a diamond, cashed two diamond winners, and set about to crossruff. He was able to ruff all his spade losers with dummy's three trumps. He lost two tricks at the finish to the king and ten of trumps, but that was all.

The bad trump split was an advantage to the declarer. If West had held a singleton trump and led it, South would probably h to resort to a finesse in spa

NORTH
♠4
♡AJ9
◇J642
♣A10743

WEST
♠J32
♡—
◇1075
♣KQJ9862

EAST
♠K10
♡K10
◇Q93
♣5

SOUTH
♠AQ75
♡Q87654
◇AK8
♣—

North and South were vul

The bidding:

East	South	West	
Pass	1♡	4♣	
Pass	4♠	Pass	
Pass	5♡	Pass	
Pass			

West led the club king.

...nes Overcomes the Chili Dog Syndrome

Ostler
...es Service
— In this story
, there are les-
not the least of
...ation of the an-
t it is better to
st than never to

...bout chili dogs.
e starting power
e Los Angeles
...tional Basketball
about chili dogs,
r and he smiles a
...d remembrance.
...t place ... Pinks
...gs," Chones says.
"love that place.
...y's Deli ... Man,

...ew up in Wiscon-
...osest you can get
...merican junk food
...lwich. Then, after
the now-defunct
...tball Association,
...all for five years in
...e a guy out prowl-

ing the streets looking for a 3 a.m. snack can die of starvation.

Then last season he was traded to Los Angeles, the 24-hour fun-food capital of the Western United States (New York is still America's No. 1), and rapidly made up for those years of deprivation and blissful ignorance of the finer things of life.

'Ever Have a Fatburger?'

"You know," Chones says in amazement, "I never had a chili dog until I came to L.A., or a Fatburger. You ever have a Fatburger? Man, you can get it with two pieces of meat, eggs, mayonnaise, chili, bacon, cheese ..."

You can guess where this was leading the man. Gradually, almost unconsciously — but happily, gleefully — he ate himself out of shape.

It was subtle. His wife didn't even notice, but Chones did, and so did his coach, Paul Westhead.

It showed a little around the hips and it showed a lot around the backboards, where Chones found himself running short of get up and go.

"Towards the end of the season I was in terrible shape," he says. "Jack [the Lakers' trainer, Jack Curran] said, 'You look pretty big.' It sneaks up on you as you get older. I'd get up in the morning and ask my wife, "Do I look heavier?' and she'd say, 'You look fine to me.'"

But Chones could read the handwriting on the statistics sheet. His primary role on the Lakers is rebounding, and the numbers were moving gradually downhill.

So after the season he and Westhead agreed that Chones should visit a place known as the Institute (National Athletic Health Institute), in Inglewood, the Los Angeles suburb where the Lakers play. The Institute is where medical people scientifically measure an athlete's condition, or lack of same, and make recommendations for improvement.

Only a Supposition

Chones knew he was going to have to make some dietary changes, so he probably told the doctor right off, "Doc, you know all those chili dogs and pastrami sandwiches and late-night pig-outs I told you about? They're all behind me."

And the doctor must have tilted his head to one side and said, "So I see."

They tested Chones for oxygen



Jim Chones

intake, stamina, flexibility and body fat percentage. He was in pretty good shape for a 45-year-old man. Trouble is, he's a 30-year-old athlete.

His poor performance on the treadmill test left the doctors, and Chones, breathless. His body was 16 percent fat, and the ideal for a basketball player is about 9 percent.

"It was the fist time in nine years of playing pro ball I'd ever really been out of shape," Chones says. "With the Lakers, I was playing less minutes than I did in Cleveland, and my diet had changed. Out here they've got all these late-night restaurants. You come home late after a game and stop by for chili dogs, ice cream cake. You develop bad habits out here.

"Plus, when you play a lot of minutes, you can eat anything you want. But if your minutes are cut down, you should adjust your diet to your playing time."

Doctors at the Institute referred Chones to a doctor in Cleveland (where he spent the off-season) for a conditioning program, and offered him dietary counseling.

"They told me no more cookies, for one thing," Chones says. "They told me if you eat one cookie a day for five days, you gain one pound, and it takes one hour of hard work to lose that pound."

So Chones cleaned up his eating act and went on a big exercise program, which isn't exactly newsworthy. However, the effort he put in and the dramatic results are.

It's another of those lessons. You can teach an old dog new tricks, or at least teach him to do the old tricks with new gusto.

But not overnight. In mid-July Chones went on his program — Nautilus, running, stationary bicycling and swatting away cookies.

In the Nautilus room where he worked out, there were 14 machines, or stations. Each day Chones did each of the stations three times. At first it took him two agonizing hours.

"Then I'd go home and die, for the first three weeks. I was suffering, hurting all the time. Here I am, 30 years old, nine years in the pros, and I'm getting on this big program?"

The Road Not Taken

At 30, Chones is at the traditional over-the-hill stage for pro basketball players. He could go one of two ways — a fast and inglorious fadeout, or, by pushing himself, he could take advantage of a wonderful situation: a starting job on the defending NBA championship team, owned by a generous man. After last season, the Lakers' owner, Jerry Buss, gave Chones a three-year contract extension with a big raise, so Chones is signed up through the 1983-84 season, for better or worse.

"I wasn't satisfied with last season." Chones says. "I wanted a championship, and I figured that better play from me could give it to us. My wife told me I didn't play as well last season as I did in the past, and I wanted to show the fans what I could do."

So he worked. He increased his leg strength 60 percent and upped his best bench press by 40 percent. He had never before been able to run a mile in less than seven minutes, but now he was running in the 5:50s.

He came in at 243 pounds and 16 percent body fat. He went out at 228 pounds and 9 percent body fat.

"He looks like a gazelle now," marvels Dr. Steve Lombardo, an associate of Dr. Robert Kerlan, the Lakers' team physician.

Hip to Some Changes

"I started noticing changes," Chones says. "I was getting bigger in the shoulders. In training camp I'd look at myself and say, 'Damn!' I'm used to having a little hip.

"It took a while to get used to. Early in camp I felt like I was too light. I told Kareem [Abdul-Jabbar], 'I think I have to gain some weight.' He said, 'No, it will just take a while to get used to being quicker and lighter.' That really helped me."

The difference in Chones' play was dramatic. Opponents complimented him. Golden State's John Lucas asked him after one exhibition game, "How come you're so angry this year?"

Just before the start of the regular season, Westhead said, "The clearest individual improvement on our club is the play of Jim Chones. He's playing much more aggressively, rebounding better. He's more active offensively, he's challenging the defense. He's playing more confidently."

Last season, double-figure rebounding performances by Chones became rare in the second half of the season. Through nine games this season he was averaging 9.8 rebounds and 12.3 points.

"One significant change is that I can jump so much quicker, more often," Chones says. "I've never dunked this much. I just take off now, it's a great feeling. I can't explain it; it's a hell of a feeling. And for some reason, even my hands are better. I can handle passes better.

"Plus, now I look so good in my clothes."



Associated Press

WATCHFUL WAITING — Enzo Bearzot, manager of the Italian national soccer team, watching his players practice in Rome for a World Cup qualifying match with Denmark on Saturday.

...tandings

CONFERENCE

...ific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	7	2	.778	—
	5	2	.714	1
	5	3	.625	1½
	4	7	.364	4
	2	7	.222	5

...ral Division

	9	2	.818	—
	6	3	.667	2
	5	3	.625	2½
	4	7	.364	5
	3	6	.333	5
	1	8	.111	7

...N CONFERENCE

...west Division

	9	2	.818	—
	5	5	.500	3½
	5	6	.455	4
	4	5	.444	4
	2	7	.222	6
	2	9	.182	7

...ific Division

	8	1	.889	—
	8	2	.800	½
	6	4	.600	2½
	5	6	.455	4
	3	6	.333	5
	2	7	.222	6

...nesday's Results

New Jersey 114 (Bridgeman 24, Moore 16).
...s, Chicago 102 (Dawkins 28, Gilmore 25, Kenon 21).
...s, Portland 98 (Birdsong 26, ...ther 15; Natt 19, Washington ...rolf 25 (Parish 23, Robey 15; ...ll).
...w York 95 (Knight 27, Banton ...twright 20).
...s, Denver 109 (King 27, Smith 22; Issel 35, English 19).
...ston 103 (Malone 38, Reid 14; ...derde 15).
...n Diego 89 (Robinson 23, John-...Brooks 17).
...Antonio 96 (Dantley 38, Griffith ...Silas 14).

...tro Palace Revolt ...ewing Over Smith

Joseph Durso
...w York Times Service

...ORK — The controversy ...ational control of the ...stros has shifted to New ...re several of the baseball ...mited partners met ...y to plan strategy in an ...reverse Tal Smith's dis- president and general

...eting was called by Da-...re, the Wall Street law-...owns the second-largest stock. The largest share, ...nt, is owned by John ...n, who touched off a ...nday by replacing Smith Rosen, the former presi-...e New York Yankees.

...ill think Tal Smith is the ...eball operator," LeFevre ...d we think it's an injustice ...s to him. We had probably ...test season a team could ...e years ago the Astros fin-...½ games out of first place. ...ar they won the division ...d, counting the playoff, ...ose to two-and-a-half mil-...s."

...eFevre indicated that the ...g partners did not want to the dispute with McMul- public after two days of ...riticism. He declined to say ...any partners had met or if ...anned legal action to over-...e dismissal of Smith, the ...redited with building the ...o the championship of the ...al League West.

Nothing Personal

...are outraged over the firing Smith," he said, "but not ...ed against John McMullen ...ally. I spoke with John three ...on the telephone today. I expect to play golf with him every week, as I've done in the past. As much as he and I violently disagree over this action, there's a friendship there, and it should be able to withstand a public shouting match.

"Right now, we're at a point where too much has been said. We don't think we should continue a lot of name-calling. The limited partners are prudent businessmen who want the best for Houston and the Astros. All I can say is that we'll carefully consider what can be done and what should be done."

The rebellion against McMullen's decision to drop Smith reached a peak Tuesday in Houston. One partner, John Stanton, called the dismissal inhuman. Another, Don Sanders, referring to the Astros' squandering of a three-run lead that they carried into the eighth inning of the decisive playoff game, said, "Tal is being blamed for not getting the last six outs." LeFevre said at the time, "Speaking on behalf of the limited partners, who represent a majority interest in the franchise, we are all outraged."

After Wednesday's meeting, LeFevre said: "John McMullen knew I was going to do this. It's part of the price to be paid for an action we don't accept."

In Houston, McMullen said his office in the Astrodome had been besieged by calls from angry fans, and he said he was surprised by the scope of their reaction. He also said he was discouraged by the dissent of the limited partners, although he reported that only "three or four" were trying to overturn his action. "There are not going to be 23 other men suing me," he said.

Smith Comments

On Tuesday, Smith said he had been deposed after a series of conflicts with McMullen, who among other things, Smith said, was "not happy that we lost the playoff by one run."

"But six outs and one run can't ruin a whole season," Smith said in a telephone interview from Houston. "We were coming off a really great year. But he made many comments recently that nobody knew he was the owner. Apparently, [field manager] Bill Virdon and I were getting too much credit."

Smith, who had spent nearly 20 years with the Astros, had one year left on his contract as president and general manager when he was dismissed.

McMullen, a naval architect, headed the syndicate that bought the club 18 months ago for $13 million. In addition to 33 percent of the stock, he holds the title of general partner, or top man.

Some support for McMullen came from Edward Randall 3d, a partner who is the chairman of the Houston brokerage company that handled the purchase of the club last year.

"John McMullen is, in effect, the quarterback of a football team," Randall said. "He is calling the plays. Whether the other players on the team agree or disagree with that choice, it's his responsibility."

...HL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

...atrick Division

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
...ohia	7	3	0	41	25	14
...anders	4	4	3	40	42	11
	4	4	2	37	39	10
...ston	3	4	2	29	26	8
...ngers	3	7	0	24	47	6

...Smythe Division

...s	6	2	3	39	42	15
...s	6	4	2	48	46	14
...ver	6	3	1	43	31	13
...to	4	4	1	31	33	9
...ton	2	4	3	30	34	7
...ton	1	5	2	31	41	4

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

...guins	7	1	1	45	26	15
...ins	5	3	2	37	28	12
...ngers	3	5	1	26	43	7
	2	7	1	34	47	5
...ins	2	6	1	30	31	5

Adams Division

...s	6	3	1	49	44	13
...abs	5	1	2	33	23	12
...s	5	2	2	32	22	12
...s	2	6	1	26	31	5
...s	1	6	3	34	49	5

Wednesday's Results

...Angeles 4, Washington 2 (Taylor (8), Ter-...(4), L. Murphy (2); Kelly (2), Pronovost ...Hord 5, Detroit 3 (Sims 2 (3), Foitu (1), ...(3), Dousias (2); Fotiana (3), Thomason ...yle (3)).
...couver 3, Quebec 3 (Smyl (5), Williams 2 ...hony (2), Histop (5), Hunter (1)).
...sburgh 1, Buffalo 1 (Lee (3); Martin (1)).
...onto 4, Edmonton 4 (Maloney (3), Pola-...2 (3), Sittler (9); MacDonald (3), Semenko ...urri (4), Messier (1)).
...cago 8, Winnipeg 4 (Mulvey (4), Preston ...Carr 3 (4), Sutter (6), Higgins (2), Robidoux ...Christian (2), Mann (1), Dupont (4), Lu-...ch (7)).
...Louis 2, Minnesota 2 (Brownschidle (1), ...mon (4); Maxwell (2), G. Smith (1)).

Philadelphia: Kings for a Day

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia sports fans awakened Thursday back in a state of euphoria.

All the city's major sports franchises were in first place in their respective divisions. This, at a time when baseball fans had barely come back to earth following the Phillies' World Series triumph.

But there it was: the Philadelphia 76ers leading their division in the National Basketball Association; the Philadelphia Flyers atop their division in the National Hockey League; and the Philadelphia Eagles with the best record in the National Football League.

There is only one nightmare amid the dreams of a city of champions — three more parades.



Associated Press

GROUNDED — Jean-Pierre Wolff of France signals a try for his side in a rugby match with Natal Province at Durban, South Africa. The touring Frenchmen scored a 27-16 victory.

Thrill of Victory: Agony of Cosell

Jets Learn to Stop Worrying and Love the Bombast

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York Jets have finally found a way to motivate themselves to victory: not fear of unemployment, not fear of the coach, not even fear of the empty bottles whizzing from the stands. Fear of Howard Cosell, that's what did it.

At least three prominent Jets admitted they were at an emotional peak for Monday night's 17-14 National Football League victory over Miami because Cosell was in their ballpark, addressing his caustic tones to millions of spectators (and hundreds of other players) on national television.

"This will shut Howard up for a while," said Richard Todd, the quarterback. "If we'd been down, he would have been making fun of us again."

On one level, it is funny that grown men should be this conscious of a television announcer's presence. But when fans spend hours creating graphic, literate and pointedly vulgar banners parodying Cosell's verbosity ("A veritable plethora"), when some fans assemble below the broadcasting booth and yowl like revolutionaries at the barricades, something ominous is going on.

Too Many Horror Shows

Children of the television age have been watching too many horror shows on the tube, and they are confusing the actor with his play, the medium with the message.

The odd thing is, none of the Jets could recall anything specific Cosell ever said about them in past appearances on Monday Night Football.

"Oh, I hear about it," said Joe Klecko, alluding to telephone calls from relatives, letters from fans, even tapes of the show that he plays back at his leisure.

"Howard Cosell is an intimidating factor," Klecko said. "He can get on television and really tear you apart. That man does a lot for you or against you. The good stuff does your career good because all your peers are watching the game on Monday."

The Jets feel "The Head Hawg" (as Marty Lyons called Cosell) is more critical of them than any other team. Given their mediocre play in the past decade, it is possible they are projecting their own guilt onto another party.

What the Jets may not realize is that other teams, other towns, feel the same way about Cosell, going back to 1970, when the ABC network first put football in prime time.

Filling in the blank spots between the thuds and the whistles, Cosell volunteered that Leroy Kelly of Cleveland had not been a "compelling factor" in the game. (Kelly had gained only 45 yards at that point.) It was as if Cosell had called Leroy Kelly an ax murderer.

The Cleveland fans tried to blitz the ABC switchboard but were blocked off by Noo Yawkers who were complaining because Cosell had suggested Bill Nelsen, quarterback of the Browns, was as good looking, had as much charisma and as many knee operations, and might even be as popular as his opposing quarterback, Joe Namath, if Nelsen had been playing in New York.

The same furor happened during the 1979 World Series, when Cosell made frequent gracious comments about the renovation of the two host cities, only to be vilified in both Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Some Oriole fans even rocked his limousine and broke a window.

A Grotesque Role

Cosell's words hardly deserve this kind of response. On Monday night he merely pointed out the Jets were one of football's most disappointing teams this season, with the potential to play much better, as they did for the first 59 minutes. Nothing wrong with that, except that television has taken on a grotesque role in society, as demonstrated by the quiz and "talent" shows that allow ordinary people to make fools of themselves, or the sports fans who wave and grin when a television camera is pointed at them.

There are times when it seems being observed by a television camera is replacing what people used to call "inner direction" or "self-esteem" or even "conscience." For all I know, there may already be a form of therapy that includes the instructions, "A television camera is pointed at you. What does it see? How do you come across to the viewer?"

Not a bad idea, assuming the Ultimate Viewer is a kindly presence, rather than the phantom of the opera in a camel-hair coat, rampaging across the land on a Monday night.

In person, Cosell can be perceptive, friendly and even — you won't believe this — low-key. He is also a family man, devoted to his wife, Emmy, and he is intelligent. This writer once had the pleasure of pushing a book on Cosell's radio interview show. Operating without notes or warm-up, Cosell asked a dozen questions indicating he had read my book carefully.

Cosell must have been a hell of a lawyer, and now he is a helpful boogeyman, paid a fortune to intimidate football players.

Moral Ambiguity

In a recent interview in the magazine Inside Sports, Cosell was quoted by Robert Friedman as saying: "What you mean to say is that there's a certain moral ambiguity about what I do. Well, I thought about that a lot. I've even talked about it in my seminar at Yale. And I've decided that it's no more hypocritical for me to do what I'm doing than it is for any other journalist."

Unless it becomes dangerous. Perhaps it is time for the socially conscious man to tiptoe out of the monster he has created, and endow it with a witch doctor.

Picture this: Monday night in some grisly stadium, rivers of alcohol washing away the last veneer of civilization, football players preparing to do battle. Two out-of-work actors, donning their yellow ABC jackets and Howard Cosell masks, parade through both locker rooms, cuffing a few players on the back and tossing off mock insults. Can you imagine the kind of head-banging, knee-wrenching elbow-in-the-gut football that would ensue — from both teams?

The best place to test this theory would be the Meadowlands in New Jersey. If a Cosell figure could terrorize the New York Giants into acceptable football, would work for anybody.

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES—Added Julio Franco, shortstop; Wil Culmer, outfielder; Len Matuszek, first baseman; and Ryne Sandberg, infielder, to their 40-man roster. Released Mike Anderson, outfielder, and Tim McCarver, catcher. Assigned John Vukovich, infielder, and Don Larsen, pitcher, to Oklahoma City of the American Association.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Asked waivers on Brent McClanahan, running back, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Placed Terry Jackson, cornerback, on the injured reserve list. Signed Doug Nettles, defensive back.

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS—Signed Al Lattimer, cornerback.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Signed Don Durek, safety.

TAMPA BAY BUCCANEERS—Placed Greg Roberts, guard, on the injured reserve list.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD WHALERS—Signed Blake Stoughton, right wing, to a multi-year contract.

South Carolina Finally Finds Its Heisman Candidate

By Jim Benagh
New York Times Service

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Some old college football coaches used to say the best way to win the Heisman Trophy was to have a great line, one long run and a poet in the press box. But that all changed in the 1950s with the advent of national television. To win the sport's most coveted trophy now, a player needs a lot of statistics and, more important, TV exposure.

George Washington Rogers Jr. has the stats: More than 1,000 yards rushing for three straight seasons, including 1,089 in seven games this year. But he has never been seen on national television.

Rogers' plight is typical of his team's. The University of South Carolina Gamecocks — the only major-college football team named after a chicken — has been low in the pecking order of intercollegiate football for 85 seasons: Never rated in the top 10, never beaten a team in the top 10, never won a bowl game, never produced a consensus all-American, never (until last season, when Rogers was seventh) had a player in the top 10 in the Heisman voting. And never on national TV.

But, finally, they will be — Saturday. ABC, evidently responding to numerous requests (including one letter, in crayon, that simply said: "Put George on"), has decided to telecast the game between once-beaten South Carolina and highly-ranked Georgia.

At 224 pounds, Rogers would be the heaviest back to win the Heisman. With 4,266 yards rushing in three-and-a-half seasons, he can become one of the statistically best ever — with a chance to finish fourth among career major-college rushers, behind Tony Dorsett, Charles White and Archie Griffin, all Heisman winners in the 1970s.

Professional scouts covet him. "The best player I've graded in 15 years," said Jackie Graves of the Philadelphia Eagles. Added Gil Brandt, player personnel director of the Dallas Cowboys: "He will be one of the first three players taken, the kind of player teams will be trying to make deals for."

More important, said Tom Marino, a scout for the New York Giants, who could have the first choice in the draft: "He'd be the ideal guy to have for us. He can play for anybody, just coming off the plane. As I drive around the country, I smile when I think of him."

What the scouts like about Rogers are the things that have made him a Bunyanesque hero in South Carolina football. He is 6-feet-2, has 19-inch biceps and 28-inch thighs and can bench-press 380 pounds. He uses his size fully in barreling into opposing lines.

"He is a seam runner," said Marino. "Some guys hit a hole and cut. Rogers just bursts into that open seam. He can make moves, but his game is physical. The only negative about him is that he is such a determined guy he takes a lot of shots. But he delivers more than he takes." The South Carolina offensive system is referred to as "George right, George left."

Fast Even in Reverse

Earlier this month, North Carolina State, a tough team, tried to gang up on him. But Rogers continually broke away at the line of scrimmage before dragging two, three or four tacklers with him before going down. Once he got turned around in the Wolfpack backfield, but gained an additional 5 yards by stomping backward. But the end of the game, he had smacked two opponents so hard he put them out of action and had split a linebacker's helmet down the middle.

He gained 193 yards and scored three touchdowns that day. Against two other toughies, Southern California and Michigan, Rogers gained 141 and 142 yards respectively.

"The thing that impressed me," said Brandt, "was that he had taken a lot of shots against Southern Cal, and though his team was hopelessly behind, he made a 34-yard run in the last minute-and-a-half. A lot of guys would have given up by then."

Although Rogers has been [illegible] up the statistics that [illegible] dreams are made [illegible] been earning them [illegible]. In easier games, [illegible] Wichita State [illegible], he helped [illegible] backs out in front [illegible] sat on the bench [illegible] on the sidelines [illegible] 28 quarters.

[illegible] Wichita, for instance, he [illegible] yards in 10 carries — eight in the first quarter, two in the second — and then sat it out the rest of the way. "He could have gained more than 400," said his coach, Jim Carlen. The major-college record is 356.

Heisman Attributes

Rogers has other Heisman qualities. He signs autographs, has time for just about anyone who comes along, says he would donate the Heisman to the school ("with 22 teammates' names on it") and has crusaded for Gamecock football.

Carlen told stories of how George Bush, the Republican vice presidential candidate, wanted to [illegible] of how the state [illegible] wanted to use him to [illegible] eye checkups; of [illegible] hounded for speaking engagements. Fraternities want to [illegible] his name to sell bumper stickers; booster clubs to use his photo to sell T-shirts.

And lately the three major TV networks wanted Rogers' time to film segments. They got it.

Past Struggles

Rogers was born in a small Georgia town, Duluth, but moved to Atlanta as a youngster. He was from a poor black family, but things got worse after his parents separated. His father later went to prison for fatally shooting a woman friend. George began a life of poverty, moving from town to town, eight in all, before moving back to Duluth.

In junior high school, the story goes, he skipped classes to work. When he was 13, he forged his age to get into a job program, washing dishes and carrying mortar. He said did not even have the $2 needed for athletic insurance, so he could not play football. He later lived with an aunt in Duluth, but Carlen said, "Frankly, he didn't have a home; he often slept on the couch of a teammate and ate at the coach's home."

When it came time to choose a college — 100 schools began recruiting him after he had rushed for 2,300 yards his junior year in high school — he selected South Carolina, he said, because he felt Carlen was honest with him. "Others made me feel like I was being bought," he said, "and I thought if that happened, I would have to live up to their expectations."

He has paid in time and physical punishment for a Heisman, but he doesn't mind. "When you're a candidate," he said, "they expect you to do certain things. Mine is to gain yards. As a candidate, I don't want to have a downfall."

Islanders Say Resch To Miss 4 to 6 Weeks

The Associated Press

UNIONDALE, N.Y. — Goalie Glenn Resch of the New York Islanders has a partially torn medial ligament in his left knee and will be sidelined from four to six weeks, the National Hockey League champions have announced.

Resch, who shared goaltending duties with Bill Smith, was injured Saturday during the Islanders' 3-1 loss to Philadelphia.

Norway Wins in Soccer

United Press International

BERN — Visiting Norway defeated Switzerland, 2-1, on Wednesday in an opening match in European Group Four qualifying play for the 1982 World Cup soccer competition.

College Football Rankings

United Press International

NEW YORK — The United Press International board of coaches' top 20 college football ratings after eight weeks, with first-place votes and records:

1. Alabama (35) (7-0)	621	7-0-0
2. UCLA (5) (6-0)	585	6-0-0
3. Notre Dame (2) (6-0)	510	6-0-0
4. Georgia (7-0)	487	7-0-0
5. Florida State (7-1)	411	7-1-0
6. North Carolina (7-0)	389	7-0-0
7. Nebraska (6-1)	343	5-0-1
8. Southern Cal (5-0-1)	321	6-1-0
9. Ohio State (6-1)	275	6-1-0
10. Baylor (7-0)	233	7-0-0
11. Pittsburgh (6-1)	215	6-1-0
12. Texas (5-1)	181	5-1-0
13. Penn State (6-1)	156	6-1-0
14. South Carolina (6-1)	100	6-1-0
15. Missouri (6-1)	72	6-1-0
16. Oklahoma (4-2)	57	4-2-0
17. Brigham Young (6-1)	34	6-1-0
18. Michigan (5-2)	15	5-2-0
19. Arkansas (4-2)	11	5-2-0
20. Purdue (5-2)	5	5-2-0

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season's records and total points:

1. Alabama (57)	7-0-0	1,289
2. UCLA (8)	6-0-0	1,222
3. Notre Dame	6-0-0	1,141
4. Georgia	7-0-0	1,105
5. Florida State	7-1-0	985
6. North Carolina	7-0-0	940
7. Southern Cal	5-0-1	859
8. Nebraska	6-1-0	852
9. Ohio State	6-1-0	771
10. Baylor	7-0-0	719
11. Pittsburgh	6-1-0	644
12. Texas	5-1-0	625
13. Penn State	6-1-0	539
14. South Carolina	6-1-0	493
15. Missouri	6-1-0	387
16. Oklahoma	4-2-0	310
17. Brigham Young	6-1-0	197
18. Michigan	5-2-0	135
19. So. Methodist	5-2-0	131
20. Purdue	5-2-0	90

IOC to Question Games No-Shows

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The International Olympic Committee will write to 66 national Olympic committees demanding an explanation for their absence from this year's Moscow Games.

The move was decided by the Executive Board of the IOC, meeting here Thursday for the first time under its new president, Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Answers will be expected by the end of this year. After that, the board may appoint a commission to decide on further action.

Some national committees, like that of the United States, openly boycotted the Moscow Games in response to requests from their governments as a protest of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Observer

The Galileo Case

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The Vatican announced the other day that it is reviewing the case of Galileo Galilei, convicted of heresy in 1633 for insisting that the Earth moved around the sun. The next day Galileo phoned the office of Bayle and Coyne, Counselors at Law, and talked to Coyne:



Baker

"As a matter of fact, I was just about to go out to lunch, but why don't you tell me what kind of case you're involved in, sir? . . .

"Would you repeat that? . . . I see. Heresy . . .

"Now hold on, let me get this straight. You said, 'The Earth moves around the sun and . . .'

"I see. They said it doesn't. They said the Earth stands still. And the sun . . .

"They said the sun moves around the Earth. And what did they want to do, sir? Sue you for damages? . . .

"Oh! No kidding! They wanted to torture you, huh? Did you report this to the police? . . .

"Well, why not, for heaven's sake? . . .

* * *

Listen, fellow, what's your name? . . . Would you spell that? . . . G-A-L-I-L-E-O . . . How do you pronounce that, sir? . . . Okay now, Mr. Galileo, just what makes you think the Establishment wanted to torture you just because you went around saying the Earth moved around the sun? . . .

"You want me to get a restraining order against the torture? Maybe we ought to do that right away before they burn a hole in you, and then we'll file a suit for damages for the pain and suffering. Have they done any actual torture yet? . . .

"Ah, that's too bad. If they had we could go after them for an eight or nine-figure settlement . . . How much is that in lire? Well, let me put it this way, Mr. Galileo, if we got the whole bundle you'd be a very popular fellow around Rome . . . But since they haven't physically put the hot tongs to you, you can't expect the really big bucks. We'll have to claim debilitating mental anguish . . .

"Excuse me, Mr. Galileo, but I can't believe I heard that. Would you say it again? . . .

"You're not interested in money . . . I see . . . You're one of those, are you? . . . I get the picture: Science is your bag. All you want . . .

"Okay. All you want is they should admit they were wrong . . . They should admit they're wrong and say the Earth really does move around the sun . . .

* * *

"Let me ask you something, Mr. Galileo. Okay? Why don't you want any money? . . .

"Uh huh. I see. You've been dead for more than 300 years . . . uh huh, uh huh . . . and they don't use money where you are . . . I see. If you had any money you wouldn't be able to pass a camel through the eye of a needle, if I hear you right . . . I did? . . . Could you tell me where you are? . . .

"Well could you tell me if there where you are it moves around the Earth or does it move around the sun? . . .

"No, I'm not trying to be a wise guy, Mr. Galileo, but it's not every day somebody calls me up to have a restraining order issued against torture and says he doesn't want any money . . . Look at it this way: Where I am, the whole place revolves around money; where you are, it all revolves around passing camels through needle eyes. It takes all kinds of worlds to make a universe . . .

"Oh . . . Why didn't you say so? . . . You just want somebody to represent you on appeal? You know, if you'd told me that right away we could have saved ourselves a lot of time. My firm doesn't do appeals work . . .

"Can I recommend one that does? Well — there's no chance at all of there being any money coming out of the case, I suppose . . . I see. No chance at all . . . Yes, I understand about the camel and the needle . . . I tell you what — why don't you phone the pope . . . That's right, John's the name. John Paul. He loves cases like yours. Tell him I referred you. And Mr. Galileo — have a nice day, okay?"

A (Judy) Chicago 'Dinner Party' Stirs Controversy in Brooklyn

By Hilton Kramer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Judy Chicago's "The Dinner Party" is at the Brooklyn Museum, where it is scheduled to remain through Jan. 18. For the many faithful followers of the Feminist art movement, nothing more need be said. For aficionados of Feminist art, "The Dinner Party" is the event of the year — and of many a year.

For the rest of us — or for anyone more interested in art than in ideology, especially when visiting an art museum — the aesthetic pleasures to be derived from "The Dinner Party" may prove to be more elusive. It is not that the work is in any way hermetic or mysterious or oblique in either its form or its meaning. Nothing more obvious or accessible or didactic has been seen in an exhibition of contemporary art in a very long time.

The fact is, "The Dinner Party" reiterates its theme — the celebration of women, both real and mythological, throughout the ages — with an insistence and vulgarity more appropriate, perhaps, to an advertising campaign than to a work of art. Yet what ad campaign, even in these "liberated" times, would dare to vulgarize and exploit the imagery of female sexuality on this scale and with such abysmal taste? For its principal image, "The Dinner Party" remains fixated on the external genital organs of the female body. Its many variations of the image are not without a certain ingenuity, to be sure, but it is the kind of ingenuity we associate with kitsch.



From "Embroidering Our Heritage"

Detail of runner for Mary Wollstonecraft place setting.

Irony?

To represent women's achievements through the ages by constructing a monument to their sex organs may not, in any case, be everyone's idea of an appropriate act of homage. No doubt it is intended to be an ironic comment on history, but that is not the way it comes through. The result looks merely crass and solemn and single-minded.

[Miss Chicago, the former Judy Gerowitz, adopted the name of the city where she grew up. She now has her headquarters in Santa Monica, Calif., and is one of the founders of the Feminist Studio Workshop in Los Angeles.

["I suppose my goal is to try and introduce women's experiences into the arts," Miss Chicago said in an interview with Herbert Mitgang, "to try and create images that affirm women and make our work become part of our tradition."

[Two books intended by the artist to explain and illustrate her feminist philosophy — "The Dinner Party: A Symbol of Our Heritage" and "Embroidering Our Heritage: The Dinner Party Needlework" — are being published next month by Anchor Press. They join her autobiography, "Through the Flower: My Struggle as a Woman Artist," which appeared a few years ago.]

"The Dinner Party" is a vast installation, occupying a single large gallery, consisting of a triangular banquet table, 48 feet long on each side, adorned with 39 place settings. Each of these settings represents a celebrated female personage. The range is from the Primordial Goddess of prehistorical mythology to Virginia Woolf and Georgia O'Keeffe in the 20th century, with acknowledgements to Kali, Sappho, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Isabella d'Este, Emily Dickinson and other female eminences along the way.

Each of these 39 place settings consists of a large painted plate, sometimes carved in high relief, a large goblet and oversize utensils set down on an elaborately sewn and embroidered cloth bearing symbols deemed to be appropriate to their subjects. The whole structure sits on a platform of porcelain floor tiles bearing the names of 999 other women who are believed by Miss Chicago and her Feminist colleagues to have "made significant contributions to society; attempted to improve conditions for women; provided a model for the future, or illuminated an aspect of women's experience."

Such a project required the collaboration of a vast work force, of course, and Miss Chicago is said to have enjoyed the help of 400 men and women, who worked for five years on "The Dinner Party."

The work on the plates is Miss Chicago's, I believe, and it is the plates that dwell so unremittingly on variations of the vulviform image. It is in the separate cloth runners, however, that we occasionally encounter some details of real artistic interest. There is a nice bit of tapestry, for example — all roses, violets and purple iris against green foliage — in the place setting for Eleanor of Aquitaine, and some beautifully sewn folk figures in the runner for Mary Wollstonecraft (though the plate representing the author of "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" is one of the ugliest in the show). But artistic felicities are few and far between at "The Dinner Party," and the use of visual stereotypes is rampant.

Is "The Dinner party" art? Well, I suppose so. After all, what isn't nowadays? But it is very bad art, it is failed art, it is art so mired in the pieties of a political cause that it quite fails to acquire any independent artistic life of its own. To this male observer, it looks like an outrageous libel on the female imagination.



From "Embroidering Our Heritage"

Eleanor of Aquitaine setting.



© 1979 Judy Chicago

Judy Chicago: "I concluded that the general lack of knowledge of our heritage as women was pivotal to our oppression."

People

English Team Trek for South

Three Englishmen s their Antarctic base for the South Pole an far, far beyond. La Fiennes, at 34 the o ever to keep house Antarctic winter in a hut, informed Prince radio that her husban ulph Fiennes, and two o turers had set out to ma sault on the South Pole the patron of the Transg dition, a group of peop "gloriously mad" whic to circumnavigate the hardest possible way, fr bottom across both Fiennes, 36, Oliver Sh and Charles Burton, 3 cross Antarctica from coast, 2,500 miles of crevasses and ice fields.

* * *

In Memphis, after h guests drank the world's pensive wine — a $31.00 1822 Chateau Lafite — benefit for St. Jude Child search Hospital. John cried. "It's just hard for about St. Jude and the the restaurateur said, wip a tear. "I don't have any leukemia and I don't kno the kids, but it's so dif them to suffer." Grisanti tween $40,000 and $50,0 hospital at a wine-tasting featuring his 158-year-old wine, bought at auction in geles in May.

* * *

Steve McQueen return United States from a Mex pital where he had been ing unorthodox treatmen rare form of cancer. A sp for the actor said, "He left pital a couple of days ago turned to his farm in cent fornia." McQueen, 50, had the hospital for more months with a cancer p diagnosed as incurable. suffers from mesatheliom form of cancer which ha from his one lung to his and neck.

* * *

In Cape Town, Henk nearly broke a tooth whe into some imported oyst he's not complaining. The nearly broke a molar on tu to be a teardrop white pe millimeters in diameter.

— SAMUEL JO

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